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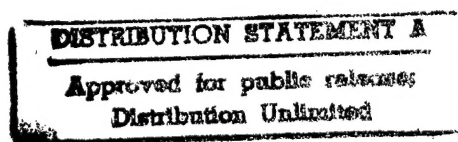
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South and East Asia Report

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8 September 1982

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

INDIA-LANKA AGREE ON OIL PACT

Colombo SUN in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] India and Sri Lanka have reached accord on the exchange of data and closer cooperation for the exploration of petroleum resources in the Palk Straits.

The exercise will be undertaken by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation (CPC) and India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

Negotiations are already underway between the two State institutions to sign a formal agreement which will define the areas of cooperation and the basis on which work will be carried out.

It will mainly cover future drilling strategy and prospects for the area, CPC Chairman Daham Wimalasena said yesterday. He declined to elaborate but added that the agreement was now being finalised.

The arrangement with ONGC whose operations have already led to the discovery of oil in certain parts of India will help the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation seek re-interpretation of data which it acquired over the years.

The ONGC-CPC arrangement comes at a time when the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation is making preparations to conduct seismic surveys in the Sri Lankan side of the Palk Straits.

The surveys are being undertaken by Citco, the US based oil firm which is undertaking exploration on a production sharing agreement with the CPC.

A 300 ton Citco seismic survey vessel now undertaking work in the Indian coast is due here in the first week of August.

Already the CPC has begun warning fishermen to avoid the Palk Straits, tentatively from September 9 to 15. This is the time when the vessel expects to undertake seismic surveys which are a prelude to drilling operations.

CSO: 4220/316

YOUTH UNION RECRUITMENT GUIDELINES REPORTED

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 May 82 pp 3, 5, 9

['Youth Union Feature Column: "New Phase of Party Youth Union Mobilization"]

[Excerpt] II. What are the details and the duties of the party youth union mobilization during the new phase?

Mobilizing the youth union is revolutionary work; depending on where it is required, it must be carried out intelligently and creatively, as well as thoroughly and scientifically. The details of the youth union membership are as follows.

1. Increase all aspects of educational training for them in politics, ideology, culture, science, technology, sports and gymnastics, art and literature, etc. Moreover, we must strive to train them according to the aims of the new socialist man issued by the party, namely those who have a record of good revolutionary morals, are capable, have a [good] cultural level, are patriotic, believe in socialism and labor, respect regulations, laws, and discipline, are willing to protect public property, have simple pure and honest lifestyles, and are opposed to the ideology and custom of small production as well as laziness and carelessness, exploitation of other people's labor, backwardness superstition etc.
2. Gather the youth of all nationalities and all levels in organizations. Make them vanguard units, art and literature units, sports and gymnastics units by mobilizing the competitive movement of the labor revolution to increase production. [Give them] military training to be ready to fight against all the enemy's tricks; have them organize and study culture, technology and other specialized tasks. Gather the youth union of all ranks in organizations; do not let any of them stay out. We must change their wrong ideas and concepts; for example, those who already have families but are ages 15-28 who no longer consider themselves to be youth.
3. Aim to study, gather, organize, and guide cadres and members, the masses of youth as well as each level of the youth union organization, especially making the bases become forces of the party and the backbone of the country. This is to follow the idea that the youth union organization is the vanguard in fighting, education, and physical labor, and is a clear mirror for all the youth.

4. We must attentively guide, educate, and train them, and encourage the December youth to become secondary forces of the youth union organization (to lead in ideology, organization, and other movements).

III. Guidelines for the mobilization of the party youth union in the new phase needs different techniques and approaches that are appropriate to the special [situation] and psychology of youth. We should pay attention to the following:

1. We should tightly grasp some techniques in the new phase of the youth union mobilization. Each phase of the youth union mobilization must relate to the party's political direction, government plan, and the responsibility of the mobilization committee in establishing the LPRP youth union which has been issued. This is to make everyone absorb and firmly grasp the expected goal level, the direction, content, and the techniques, and to be persistent and determined to carry things out.

In order to organize and carry it out properly, it must be deeply involved. [We must] mobilize and encourage an active movement to grasp good work and outstanding people, and to firmly grasp the political ideology and organization. Meanwhile, a plan has been made to organize and assign the work, and to enhance each goal appropriately.

After any work is done evaluation must be carried out, and the good lessons must be studied. We must select outstanding persons, teams, groups, departments, and government services, and report this to the higher echelons for them to [know] and praise them in a timely fashion. Meanwhile, guidelines must be set for those who violate the rules.

2. We should pay attention to the youth mobilization in the new phase, that is done in many different ways. [They] might organize new short and long courses, study and work, or send them to study abroad, etc. Here we should pay attention to the following:

--propagandize and mobilize by word of mouth;

--propagandize and mobilize by newspapers and radio broadcasting;

--propagandize and mobilize by pictures and slogans;

--propagandize and mobilize by movies, and by organizing art and literature;

--movement, sports, and gymnastics; social gatherings, etc.;

--aim at organizing political lifestyle activities weekly and monthly in order to mobilize;

--organize competitive activities for any time period and for any kind of work;

--aim at following closely their good work in order to encourage their strengths and improve their weaknesses.

Questions to Study

1. How is the party youth mobilization in the new phase important?
2. What are the duties and work to mobilize the youth in the new phase?
3. What are the techniques and guidelines for the party youth in the new phase?

9884

CSO: 4206/70

SOLDIER COMPLAINS OF MISUSE OF ARMY VEHICLES, STUDY FOR EX-CONVICTS

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 May 82 p 4

['Answering Letters Column']

[Excerpts] [Questions] The first letter was from a NOUM LAO reader, Bounliang Langsamadi, army agricultural service, of Xieng Khouang. In fact, your letter was written a long time ago, but our editorial section has just received it. We hope you understand that it was very late in getting to us. There are three questions, as follows.

1. Can army vehicles be used as buses? Why do army vehicles collect fares for their service from us who are soldiers?
2. Concerning the future, why does a person who has never been in jail or whose inspection document has never been written on, have no future in his continuing education? On the other hand, why do those who are ex-convicts or whose inspection document is written on, less than a month later receive benefits and have a good future?
3. Why does it take a long time to send newspapers to Xieng Khouang?

[Answer] Thank you for your letter and your questions. We hope we get more questions like these in the future. We would like to answer your questions to fit the space available on the page, as follows.

1. Concerning army vehicles,...no. If they are being used as buses, in theory it is not allowed to charge. However, if they are, it is a matter planned by the local government itself to solve any problem they run into. For example, there may be a problem with the government vehicles or there may not be enough. Sometimes government vehicles might be used as army vehicles when necessary. In a case like this they must be used to do the actual work, which we think is more a way of temporarily solving the problem. It is certain that if an agreement was made to use the vehicles as buses, then there must be fare collection. But if there is no real agreement and a driver collects fares on his own, it is against the regulations. This must be reported to the jurisdiction involved.
2. As for not being jailed and not having a bad record, and not being able to continue studying, but being jailed and being able to continue studying, we don't know what to say because we don't know the details. If we did

respond it would be like responding in the dark. The principle of continuing education is an issue in the policy towards cadres who have good virtue, do outstanding work, and who have a drive to advance themselves. However, we will not disagree that some places do not strictly adhere to the regulations. This might be because of the selfishness disease. Putting in only those who are close to them is undoubtedly against the direction and policy of the revolution. No one likes it.

3. As for the delay in sending newspapers to Xieng Khouang, our answer is that it is because of transportation. Now we depend only on air transportation and sometimes there are problems with it. This problem occurs in all other provinces as well.

9884

CSO: 4206/70

BRIEFS

POPULATION AND YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP--[Question] We received a letter at NOUM LAO from a comrade whose pen name is "Don Kheo" asking how large today is the Lao population, the Youth Union, Youth Union members, and youth. [Answer] In answer to Comrade Don Kheo's letter, we want you to know first of all that some of the following figures are complete while others are not. However, we can say that today the Lao population is 3.7 million people (1981 government statistics). There are approximately 900,000 youth [15 and up], 100,000 in the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and over 1 million total young people [all ages]. This includes 80,000 [2 December Youth members]. When we look at the figures for the LPR Youth Union members, and the 2 December Youth members, we all have to pay special attention to increasing the number in the Youth Union and the Youth members. This includes the competition of the three solidarity and 4 attack movement issued by the LPRP Youth Union Central Committee [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in 1-15 May 82 p 4] 9884

PAKSANE RESETTLEMENT--In the cultivating season this year people in Pak Kading and Phabat Cantons, Paksane District, Vientiane Province, totaling 150 families, including 130 families living in Pak Kading Canton, are awakening, and have stopped slash and burn agriculture to do lowland cultivation. This is because they clearly understand that mountain slash and burn agriculture is not only permanent, but also destroys the forest which is the most important and richest natural resource, and of great value for the national economy and the living standard of the people. Moreover, it limits the amount of forest natural resources which could endanger living standards and create bad results for the expansion of the national economy. Now they are competing among themselves in clearing the cultivation areas and have started actively cultivating in the areas which the local administrative authorities have set aside for them in order to steadily build their permanent settlement. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Jul 82 p 1] 9884

VIENTIANE DISTRICT LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP--On the morning of 29 June there was an official welcoming ceremony for the new labor union members at the club of the Hatsaifong District Administrative office. The people who attended the ceremony were representatives of the district party committee, the district labor union committee, and labor union members from each branch. There were 36 new labor union members accepted into the organization at this time, and 3 members are women. Up to now the Hatsaifong District Labor Union's total amounts to 94 people, including 9 women. On the average, the Labor Union members are 14.37 percent of the total number of state employees all over the district. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Jul 82 p 1] 9884

CSO: 4206/70

FEDERAL BUDGET CALLED ENIGMA OF MEANINGLESS STATISTICS

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 21 Jun 82 pp 9, 10

[Article by Tajammul Husayn: "Our Budget--A Beauty of Jargonistic and an Enigma of Meaningless Statistics; Federal Minister of Finance, Ghulam Ishaq Khan: He Has Beaten All Previous Records of Overspending!"]

[Text] Pakistan's minister of finance, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, has already presented the federal budget for Pakistan. Subsequently, in a press conference, he clarified certain aspects of the budget. Many government agencies are busy applauding and complimenting this budget. The newspapers and magazines that for certain reasons enjoy the status of being "part and parcel" of the government are also performing their unique duties of singing the praises of the budget in their editorials. The tongues of hired preachers are also in motion and the glossy pens of the journalists in this category are busy praising this budget.

As a matter of fact, such glossy writings cannot hide the realities. Regarding the budget, the truth is that it is merely a combination of attractive words and an enigma of meaningless statistics. The minister of finance has tried to win acclaim by presenting the budget with traditional pomp and show. He has also achieved apparent success in this endeavor, since he is an expert in the art of writing such an enigma. A glimpse at the history of Pakistan will show the various eras during which he has performed this duty and how vast his experience is.

Increasing the price of oil in this budget made it possible to increase the price of every other item. At least, the details of history and experience support this fact. After the announcement of the budget and the increase in the price of gasoline, the shopkeepers themselves increased the prices of items that were excluded from price increases. It cannot be denied either that the ratio of this increase will continue to grow day by day until a subsidiary budget is formed. This will enable the government to fulfill its desire for all of those cruelties that could not be possibly accommodated in the present budget due to the current delicate situation.

From low level government employees to the president himself, everyone has continued to say that even during the martial law era, our economy has been remarkably healthy, the productivity of our country has increased

enormously and due to greater potential in our resources, our income is making steady progress. If all of this is true, why does poverty prevail at every step of the country? Why is it that only a few elements of the society are gaining control of the wealth? After a full day's hard work, why is a laborer unable to provide his family with even an evening meal?

After obtaining the honor of the highest academic degrees, why do the youths of the country try to grab a junior clerk's job like hungry wolves attacking their prey?

Every country's budget plays a fundamental role in expanding the sources of income and creating a desirable balance in expenditures. Unfortunately, our budgets have always been devoid of these vital qualities. The present budget, too, cannot be called in any way different from the previous ones. To relieve the government employees of financial problems and economic injustice, they were promised that the budget would prove much more beneficial and concessionary than they had expected. After the unveiling of the budget, however, its numerous ugly features have come to the fore. The simple satisfaction given to the employees is also a total ruse. As a result of this deceit, the newspapers published headlines like "Government Employees Given 45-Percent Raise in Salaries."

The truth, however, is that in reality no government employee has been given a 45-percent raise since a salary ceiling has been fixed at 200 rupees. In other words, the minimum increment would be 50 rupees and the maximum would be 200 rupees. From this, a sum of 100 rupees, which is already being granted to them as an inflationary allowance, would be deducted. Therefore, government employees have actually been given only 50 rupees increment behind that facade of a 45-percent raise in their basic salaries. If any employee receives a very high basic salary, according to his scale, he will enjoy a maximum increment of only 100 rupees.

With this benevolence, our capable finance minister feels that he has beaten Hatam Tai's records of generosity and has filled every hungry mouth with money rather than food. We have mentioned several times before that such happy illusions have sunk the ships of many previous rulers. Such incidents are recorded in history. The current people in authority, therefore, should learn a lesson from those pages of history. The country's resources should be utilized to the maximum for the construction and progress of the nation itself. Regrettably, the government has nothing to offer except to turn its deaf ear to such valuable advice. We realize that our bitter words and truth would hurt the feelings of the government, but truth is always truth. If today we seal our lips, tomorrow this very truth will certainly spring out in the form of heart-moving screams from the poverty-stricken families and homes. During the presentation of the budget, it has apparently been carefully arranged not to include tax on certain items so as not to create a situation of higher prices for those items. In view of the expenditures indicated for certain projects, the finance minister's wisdom in finance and economics, wisdom on the basis of which he has endeavored to make the current budget appear beautiful and attractive, will not be able to control the flood of inflation. We do admit the beauty of the budget's content, but who can accept the destructiveness of its implications?

Even the angels of those "pious souls" living in the lofty echelons of the government in Islamabad might not be aware of the existing inflation and black-marketeering and also what sort of daring deeds are being performed in this arena following the presentation of the budget. Your shower of generosity upon this country and nation has brought not even a tiny blessing to anyone. It may be that they do not possess your intelligence and wisdom to understand these puzzles of statistics. They just know that the government has fixed the price of meat at 18 rupees per kilo, but is there any angelic butcher in the whole of Pakistan who considers charging more than 18 rupees per kilo as immoral for him! Rather, the fact is that the lowest price of meat is 26 rupees and the highest is 30 rupees. Why then has the government bothered to set the price at 18 rupees! Here is an example at hand. During the current extremely hot weather, people who buy ice have noticed that in the entire city, ice cannot be bought either by weight or measure even though the district magistrate has set the price of ice at 50 paise per kilo. Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan perhaps feels that after his latest creation under the heading of "Budget" has been viewed by the public, words like "inflation" and "high cost of living" will disappear altogether from the pages of every dictionary in Pakistan or that the creators of high prices, regarding their art as an act of the worst disobedience, will stop this foul play. With due respect, we would say that people with such ideas do not live in this world but in a paradise of fools.

Depending solely on the unilateral positive reviews of the budget would not prove very profitable. To ignore the budget's defects, as pointed out by the representatives of various sectors of the society would not be right. In the next stage, the budget will also be discussed by the Advisory Council. It is quite possible that here too some people will display their instincts for honesty. The impact of such protestation must also be taken into account. We are glad, however, that during a press conference called by our minister of finance, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in Islamabad regarding the budget, in the presence of numerous representatives of the press, he promised that the budget would go to the Advisory Council for further discussion and suggestions. He said that in view of the current situation of the country, he regarded the Advisory Council as one of the most essential national institutions and, with due respect for the views of the Advisory Council members regarding the budget, certain essential changes in the budget would definitely be taken into consideration.

Even if the minister had not said that, we feel that in the greater interest of the nation and the country, maximum discussion on the budget can produce positive results. It is clear that the real objective of the budget should be to elicit a plan for utilizing the country's resources for the progress and welfare of the nation. This plan should then be acted on with complete sincerity. It should never be the objective of the budget that for the accomplishment of progressive programs a few government departments are given huge sums and, along with their program activities, the employees of these departments continue to make personal gains while poverty continues to spread in most quarters.

AFGHANS REACT NEGATIVELY TO GHAFFAR KHAN

GF292129 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 24 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Reaction To Appeal by Abdul Ghaffar Khan"]

[Text] According to one of our compatriots, the various Afghan refugee organizations in Peshawar, when asked to comment on the appeal made by Abdul Ghaffar Khan [Pashtun leader] for them to hold talks with him on ending the war in Afghanistan, abstained from making any comments. One such leader, when approached for comments on the subject, expressed surprise and asked: "When did Ghaffar Khan return to Pakistan?" Furthermore, no Afghan refugee leader has established contact with Abdul Ghaffar Khan, although all the prominent Afghan refugee leaders, like Engineer Golboddin Hekmatiar, Sebghatollah Mojaddedi and Professor (Borhanoddin) are living in Peshawar.

Some time back while commenting on the Abdul Ghaffar Khan's appeal, we expressed apprehension that the gentleman may not be able to draw a favorable reaction to his appeal and that the Afghan refugee leaders might not be willing to have talks with him. Now our apprehensions have been confirmed. This cold-shouldering of Abdul Ghaffar Khan's appeal by the Afghan refugee leaders was neither unexpected nor unnatural because the attitude of calculated elusion and nonchalance toward the refugee cause was first initiated by Abdul Ghaffar Khan himself. He is reaping what he originally sowed. Since he has tested his "popularity" among the Pashtuns on this side of the border and that side of the border, the most respectable thing for this gentleman to do is to give up his claims to the leadership of the Pashtun people and to come to terms with the fact that the Pashtuns know what is good and what is bad for them and that they have little need for his leadership.

CSO: 4203/177

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF BALUCHISTAN REVIEWED

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 21 Jun 82 p 32

[Article by Tariq Mahmud, in Quetta: "Baluchistan Governor's Press Conference; Peace and Security Could Not Be Discussed"]

[Text] During the Baluchistan governor's press conference, which was perhaps his first or second such conference, matters ranging from the people who left Baluchistan for Afghanistan during the previous government's rule to the deteriorating condition of Quetta city roads were discussed. However, nobody ever raised a question about the current situation of law and order in this regard. Since the writer himself was not present at the press conference, he got this impression after reading in the newspapers the details of this formal discussion." If there was any discussion of peace and security, it would definitely have been published in its entirety or in part in the newspapers. This was a vital question, since on the day the governor met with the press, that same morning three persons were assassinated in a busy section of the city. A few days earlier, a bank was robbed and a defunct party's district-level leader escaped from police custody. These matters carry extraordinary significance and demand the administration's attention. We dare to express this bitter reality since both the national and foreign press feel that the tranquility of Baluchistan has never been so satisfactory as it has been during the era of the present governor, Lt Gen Rahim-u din Khan. Due to the governor's personal attention, there is confidence among the people and the feeling of cooperation with the government is increasing. This confidence and satisfaction can be maintained only if the hold on the law enforcement institutions is tightened and the intentional and unintentional efforts to weaken the current peace and harmony are foiled. The Governor of Baluchistan is a good administrator, highly intelligent, prescient and prudent, with a sincere personality. Surely, he must be aware of the fact that in some areas, the law and order situation is deteriorating. The only reason for this is that the officers appointed at the local or regional level are tardy or negligent in the performance of their duties. It is, therefore, essential that the Governor of Baluchistan personally take account of such sluggish and dishonest officers. Simultaneously, the people should realize their responsibilities toward the eradication of the criminal profession and the law-breaking elements. The public should single out the antisocial elements and help bring them to book. Recently, during his visit to Quetta, the interior minister Mahmud A. Haroon, said that no government can run

successfully without the cooperation of the public.

After the governor's recent clear-cut statement about the formation of the Baluchistan cabinet, it is only natural for some circles to be disappointed, since, for years, or at least for months, they were hoping to be ministers or advisors. During his recent meeting with the press, the governor, who is known for his straightforwardness, said that the main drawback in the formation of Baluchistan's provincial cabinet is the typical tribal system of the province. A majority of the low-and high-level chiefs and elders considers itself to be important. In this situation, therefore, the nomination of a few persons to be ministers can annoy the other tribal chiefs and leaders. He also said that the government is functioning very efficiently even without the cabinet. This statement by the governor will be welcomed in almost all sectors, since the majority is of the opinion that for the time being the formation of a cabinet in Baluchistan will not prove beneficial.

9779

CSO: 4203/156

MRD LEADER REFUTES VIEW ON POSTPONEMENT OF 1977 ELECTIONS

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 29 Jul 82 p 14

[Text]

THE Acting President of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqlal and the convener for the current month of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), Syed Mohammad Munir Shah, has revealed that if Martial Law had not been imposed on the night between July 4 and 5 (1977), an announcement was expected on July 5 regarding fresh elections for the National Assembly in pursuance of an agreement reached between the National Alliance and the then Government.

'Mere propaganda'

He described as mere 'propaganda' the claim that if Martial Law had not been imposed, there might have been civil war in the country. "If there was any such apprehension, it should have been mentioned in the White Papers issued by the Martial Law Government at a later stage", Mr. Munir argued.

In an interview with a Lahore Urdu daily, the Tehrik leader said the allegation that Asghar Khan had written letters to the military authorities 'to intervene' was nothing short of "character assassination" of a veteran leader.

"If he (Asghar Khan) had invited the Generals, then why has he been under detention for the last three years?" he asked.

In reality, he said, Mr. Asghar Khan had only informed the Generals of a 'serious situation' and his letters were never intended 'to call the Army into power'. If the Government felt that Asghar Khan's letters were an 'invitation to power', then why had it not published them?

Regarding Government accusations that the National Alliance had urged the postponement of the general elections, Mr. Munir said: "The Tehrik has never supported the postponement of the elections and even Gen. Ziaul Haq himself acknowledged this fact during his visit to Havana and on many other occasions".

Answering a question about the structure of the MRD, he said that it was in no way an electoral alliance, its birth was based on one demand — the restoration of democracy.

Mr. Munir said that if the Jamaat-i-Islami, the Muslim League (Pagara) and the Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam were in favour of elections, they should not oppose the MRD.

BUREAUCRACY CALLED 'OLD MEN OF SEA'; OPPRESSIVE WEIGHT RESENTED

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Old Men of the Sea"]

[Text] Among the mythical voyages of Sindbad the Sailor, there is the story of the Old Man of the Sea who, at first, asking for a short ride on the shoulders of the shipwrecked sailor, would not leave him at all. When Pakistan became independent, it was the dream of its founders and the people in general that it would be able to overthrow one too many old men of the seas which were riding its back since the good old days of the British. One of these was the civil service, the bureaucracy which doled out largesse through its activities. The Quaid-e-Azam told them all in an address that they were no longer the rulers but servants of the people, not only in theory but in practice. At the time they were very much subdued because of the real power of the people that was wrested in the hands of a man, the Father of the Nation. They carried on their work with a great deal of selflessness and application. But once the charisma of the Quaid to keep them under a halter were successful for a while, when the bureaucracy in collusion with the vested interests brought about a coup and captured all the power. In terms of capability the vested interests which manipulated the wheels of politics could not compete with the bureaucracy, as in the past; they could hardly hold their own against a Frankenstein they had let loose. The services, therefore, continued to gain momentum and used the properties and bourgeois interests to draw their carriage. The case is best exemplified in the traditions of the famous Sibi Durbar of the Agents to the Governor General, in Baluchistan, an yearly display of British bureaucratic power. Annually, the ceremonials rose to a climax when the venerable sardars of the Baluch ruling factions actually tied themselves to the Agent's royal carriage and dragged it to the site of the durbar from the residential palace. The people in general saw this peculiar sight of those having the power of life and death over them dragging the wheels of authority and were filled with awe and terror of this "super-power" over them.

Today, after this giant power has snow-balled into a terrific engine, the impact of it is far greater than even at that time. For any one to survive physically and economically, it is an essential requirement to kowtow to this juggernaut of power from which there is no escape. The former officials who have pushed themselves to positions which were meant for the representatives of the people, still think and act in the manner they are used to. Their abject contempt of the

citizens in general is visible in the little respect they show to the press which is, one way or the other, reflective of what the people think. A Shura has been formed to establish a facade of paying lip-service to public opinion. Hearing some of the members in the House waxing eloquent with panegyrics for the establishment, those who have seen other days, feel sick at heart and in mind. Even when there is some criticism, it is only to unburden the few hearts who indulge in it for their own satisfaction. The Budget was criticized to some extent during the last session. But, at the end of it not a single amendment was either proposed or any change accepted, except two which were, however, quite meaningless from the public point of view. The 5 percent surcharge over medicines was withdrawn after the pharmaceutical manufacturers had already announced an increase in the prices of medicines. The surcharge over books was also withdrawn, which affected a very minute section of the public, and it only meant that a book which would have cost 20 dollars would now cost 19 dollars making a little difference to the purchaser in the middle class.

The bureaucracy, we are sure, is neither interested in Islam nor any kind of improvement in the conditions of the people. Corruption has become endemic amongst the members, either in the headquarters or the field. Nothing can be done without bribes or recommendations. This is a truth which requires no proof; for it glares like the sun and is known to everyone. If the bureaucrats do not want a thing done, it shall not be done. Often they take enjoyment out of harassing people, or making them pay their respects to them as often as they can, or call them big names. We at one time used to call them "tiny-gods". They stand much closer to that appellation than ever before. During the last session of the "Shura," the question of Pakistanis in Bangladesh was raised by a member to which an old bureaucrat replied with a packet of incorrect verbiage. Even so 40 of the Shura members submitted a joint suggestion, which was never heard of. During the last session, another motion was tabled in private time, which was quietly cancelled. The bureaucracy could have gauged the way public opinion has been moving and done something out of respect to it, if such a respect was there. But, nothing has been done. Day in and day out, well-argued editorials are written on the areas of corruption, incompetence, failure of duty and so on. But, the old saying as to who hears the grouse of a bird in the din of a trumpet-house seems to be quite true.

CSO: 4220/283

'DUBAI SYNDROME' DUE TO EXODUS OF MEN DISCUSSED

Doha WEEKLY GULF TIMES in English 5 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Mirpur, a city in the Pakistani side of Kashmir has become a women's city because of the mass exodus of men: women are living with their in-laws or in joint families.

But their situation is not as bad as those living in nuclear families, where the mother is staying alone with her two or three children. Here in most cases, there is no community or social life.

In some places, a whole village has "turned emigrant." The men have gone abroad to work, while the women and children stay behind--similar to war times.

On one hand there is economic prosperity. But also Pakistani psychiatrists have discovered a significant rise in psychiatric problems in women, much of which they attribute to the "Dubai syndrome."

Gopi is the wife of Ashok who is working in Dammam as a driller, perhaps one of the toughest jobs in the Middle East. She is living with her in-laws.

Ashok has been away for six years and comes home once a year. He has one son and a daughter. The children don't miss him much. But his wife does.

Why has Ashok been away for so long?

"We have to give a good dowry for our daughter. Also he must think of his three sisters who though married do not have husbands working abroad. We are living in government quarters. When we have our own house, he will come back," says Gopi.

Fatima's husband has been away nine years. He was getting Rs500 as a clerk in Karachi. An acquaintance of his took him to Muscat where he is now getting Rs 10,000.

Fatima spends a good deal of money decorating the house. "I sell the sarees that my husband brings and save money to buy useful things for the house."

How has Fatima felt all these years? "My husband left when I was expecting my second child, so I spent the first few years bringing her up. I even stayed

with my husband for six months. We toured India. My husband comes to see us once a year for one month. He writes regularly. He even speaks on the phone."

But all is not well. Fatima often falls ill. She has had two operations so far. She stays alone with her two children as her mother stays with her brother and his family. Her in-laws live with their other son.

"You ask what is our life here. I alone know how I spend my time. I say, can you live without your husband? There is nowhere to go. Who is to take us out? My daughter is very attached to her father. Whenever he leaves, she starts sobbing."

Nasira is a mother of three children. Her husband has been working in Kuwait as a journalist. He has been laid off from work quite often, resulting in uncertainty. When jobless he comes back to Pakistan. Finding prospects poor, he goes back again.

"We are in a terrible position. My husband simply cannot make up his mind as when there he will come back or we will go and stay with him. This indecision is killing."

Nasira suffers a good deal living alone with her children.

"You know, I am both a father and a mother to the children. I have to look after their food, health, education and even entertainment."

On second thoughts she says, sometimes I tell myself that even when my husband is here, I have to do everything myself. He doesn't do a thing in the house. I am glad I have a daughter who is so close to me. GTNS

CSO: 4220/283

DELAY IN FORMING LABOR POLICY CRITICIZED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 5 Aug 82 pp 7, 8

[Text]

A NEW labour policy has been promised 'soon' so often in the last 18 months or so, since the last tripartite labour conference concluded in Islamabad, that few people were surprised by the recent report that the much-awaited policy was not expected to be finalised during the current year. But the reasons for this delay given by the Federal Labour Minister are quite amazing.

In his usual style of briefly referring to his Ministry's principal concern in the course of his all too frequent and wide-ranging statements at home and abroad, Mr. Ghulam Dastgir indicated that disagreement between the employers and the employees on just two points was holding up the preparation of a mutually acceptable formula. First, the employers wanted to be given an unfettered right to hire and fire, and this the employees were not willing to concede. Second, the workers wanted the payment of annual bonus to be made mandatory while the employers insisted that this benefit could accrue only when they recorded profits.

The Labour Minister has not disclosed anything new about the viewpoints of the employers and the employees on these two questions. Throughout the history of labour movement, job security and workers' share in industrial profits have been two of the main points of contention between the employers and the employees. However, the Minister's observation does reveal the Government's strange attitude — strange

because it denotes an unhealthy deviation from the principles that have traditionally guided the State's role in this matter.

Interference

The theory followed in Pakistan, as in many other developing countries, is that partly because of the exceptionally great need for industrial continuity and partly because of the relative weakness of the working class, the State has to intervene to maintain a balance between the demands of the workers and the employers on one another. Since the workers have been unable to win even their elementary rights through the normal channel of collective bargaining — and to some extent this has been due to the different regimes' overcommitment to the gospel of industrial peace —, Authority has had to intervene to alleviate the labour's lot. Yet all the measures taken in this regard have ultimately benefited the employers, by protecting them against unrest and work stoppage which would have been unavoidable in the absence of officially-enforced compromises. The idea of tripartite conferences — the employers, the employees and the Government — was born of the desire to make the evolution of labour legislation and policy as painless as possible and to ensure their maximum efficacy. It seems that now the function of a tripartite conference and the Government's responsibility in securing an understanding between the essential partners in the industrial process are being

interpreted in a manner that is not only unorthodox but also unrealistic and unproductive. It is patently wrong to assume that a tripartite conference's final decisions must be based on a complete identity of views between the workers and the employers, the reason being that such harmony is not possible anywhere in the kind of system we have adopted. Nor is it fair on the part of the Government to watch with folded hands the endless debates in the employers-employees working groups. It has to formulate its own thinking and lay down the lines neither side can be allowed to transgress.

In the present case, the Government has repeatedly declared that it is just not possible to concede the employers' demand that they should be given a free hand in respect of the power to hire and fire the labour. That the employers keep on insisting on this point only proves their chronic foolhardiness. The right they seek is no longer recognised anywhere in the world. The view is not based on any doctrinaire assumption. The history of labour legislation in the subcontinent itself reveals that its thrust all along has been towards protecting the employees against arbitrary viola-

tions of job security. All that Mr. Ghulam Dastgir's Ministry has to do is to keep moving along the well-delineated course. Likewise, it has to positively mediate between workers and the employers on the question of bonus entitlement.

The Labour Ministry should not underestimate the damage the non-formulation of a new labour policy is causing to labour-employer relations and the economy as a whole. The stalemate is breeding unnecessary frustration among the workers and is perhaps nourishing undesirable illusions in the other camp. Normally, the search for a new labour policy does not mean suspension of the older policy but, in the kind of special circumstances at present obtaining in Pakistan, this is what precisely happens. The impression that the delay in the announcement of a new labour policy has helped employers in diverse sectors to make things difficult for the workers can only be removed by positive action that can reassure the aggrieved party. Unconvincing explanations of the causes of delay will not help. They amount to adding insult to injury.

PAKISTAN

EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA REPORTED RISING

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Jeddah, Aug 13--The total exports of goods from Pakistan to Saudi Arabia have continued to show an upward trend and the Government of Pakistan is making concerted efforts to further exploit the market potential in Saudi Arabia according to Pakistans Presidential Advisor on Foreign Trade Hamid D. Habib.

In an interview published here yesterday he said Pakistans total exports to all countries during July 1981-April 1982 declined to SR 6.7 billion from SR 8.1 billion during the same period last year due mainly to lower international prices for items of exports such as rice cotton and textiles.

Mr Habib said that Pakistans exports to Saudi Arabia during the same period increased to SR 489.6 million from SR 430.8 million the previous year. Saudi Arabias share of total exports was up to 7.3 percent from 5.3 per cent in 1980-81.

Saudi Arabia is the third largest importer of Pakistan goods next to Japan (8.6 per cent) and the United States (7.8 per cent).

Mr Habib who is also the Chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau said: The steps his Government is taking to promote further exports here include permanent and the display centre in Jeddah which is under construction. An exhibition of mainly the engineering items small machinery and domestic appliances is being planned in mid-December or nearly January. [as published]

The lack of adequate information about Saudi Arabian markets and the lack of keenness on the part of Pakistan exporters is blocking speedy growth of exports to Saudi Arabia said Mr Habib.

The trade centre will act as a catalyst he hoped.

They also plan to store regular export items here and provide the facility for Saudi Arabian importers to obtain products from ready warehouses stocks. As a further promotional measure exhibitions and exchange of visits by officials and business delegations are planned.

Pakistans exports to Saudi Arabia rose to about SR 600 million during the fiscal year ending June 30 1981 from SR 435 million in the previous year. Rice alone

accounted for about 40 per cent of it at SR 247 million against SR 200 million in the previous year. This was followed by cotton products made up of cotton fabrics bags garments thread yarn and waste towels and hosiery. Exports of these products jumped to SR 111 million from 50 million.

Among the nontraditional items the export of Pakistani art silk and synthetic fabrics to Saudi Arabia shot up to SR 63 million in the same period from only SR 1.6 million the preceding year.

Exports of Pakistani tents and canvas registered an increase to SR 75 million from SR 52 million and of leather goods at SR 22.5 million from SR 14.3 million.

The export of fruits and vegetables was up to SR 15 million from SR 12 million and was likely to increase further due to the lifting of a ban on fresh vegetables and fruits.

Other items of exports included handicrafts port goods, non-electrical machinery and books and printed material.--IINA

CSO: 4220/288

TRADE WITH INDIA ON GOVERNMENT LEVEL ONLY

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Federal Commerce Secretary, Mr Izhrul Haq, said on Thursday trade between Pakistan and India will remain on Government-to-Government basis.

He stated this at a Press briefing held to explain the salient features of the new textile quota administration policy which he announced on the occasion of a seminar on "New Textile Agreements" at Hotel Inter-Continental. He said the private sector could do business with the Indian counterpart through the Trading Corporation of Pakistan, and businessmen would be free to negotiate terms and conditions, as well as prices of commodities, as they deem suitable without any official interference.

Mr Izharul Haq said traders had been allowed to import 50 items from India through the TCP.

Replying to a question he said the Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry had invited the trade delegation from India with the consent of the Government.

The Pakistan Government, he said, had sponosred the visit of a delegation of FPCC & I to India earlier.

Replying to another question, he said export projections for current fiscal year were being estimated at 2,850 million dollars--slightly less than the last fiscal year's budget.

Explaining the new textile quota administration policy for the next four-year period from 1983 to 1986 in respect of EEC countries, the USA, Canada, Finland and Sweden with whom Pakistan concluded bilateral textile agreements under the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA), the Commerce Secretary said that henceforth the individual performance would constitute the basis of textile export quota.

He said 90 per cent of the available export quota of an item for a designated country would be allocated on the basis of average export performance 1979 to 1981 of the same item to that country.

The remaining 10 percent of the quota would be distributed among newcomers on the basis to be determined by the Export Promotion Bureau from time to time,

Mr Izharul Haq said, adding that however priority would be given to export performance to non-quota regions, as well as to price consideration.

The term newcomer (entrant) to export trade, he explained, would mean new exporters duly registered with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports or a new industrial unit manufacturing any item of textile which is duly registered with the trade associations for that item or such other exporters as in the opinion of EPB Chairman belong to this category.

Another noteworthy feature of the new policy, which would become operative from Jan 1, 1983, is that for the first time the Government has given permission for free transfer of quota entitlements. In other words, if an exporter fails to utilise his quota for any reason he can transfer, partly or fully, the entitlement to others on terms and conditions agreed between the parties concerned.

But at the same time the Government has also prescribed procedure for transferring the quota entitlement as a result of which the transferer will forfeit his entitlement to such portion of the quota which would be transferred.

Mr Izharul Haq said that for administration of the policy the EPB would appoint a standing committee for each group of textile items to assist and advise EPB on all matters. The committee would have six members, three of whom would represent the concerned trade association and three would represent commercial exporters.

The textile exporters would have to send their quota policy documents to EPB through their respective associations.

CSO: 4220/285

MORE CRITICISM OF BAR COUNCIL AMENDMENT

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 5 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

THE debate on the recent amendments to the Bar Councils and Legal Practitioners Act and the vigorous protest made by the Bar Associations throughout the country against them should have convinced the Government of the desirability of reviewing the case. The demand for the rescission of the amendments is backed not only by an overwhelming majority of the lawyers' community but also by considerations weightier than the rights and interests of the legal practitioners.

The first thing that went wrong in the present instance was the claim that the amendments had been suggested by the Bar Council itself. The assertion has been contested by the Council's Legal Reform Committee and the latter's view is supported by the published reports of its recommendations. All doubts in this regard can be removed by releasing whatever recommendations have been received by the Government, in any form and from any source.

A misconception

Secondly, the decision to place a bar on political activity by the Bar Associations clearly proceeds from a misconception. A Bar Association is a body of professionals, without a mass membership or any means of mass agitation, and as such it cannot indulge in direct political activity. Only political parties or groups of people coming together to gain political objectives can do that. What Bar Associations have been doing ever

since they came into being decades ago is merely to express expert opinion on issues, political and otherwise, which are of vital relevance to the interests of the profession or the supreme interests of the society and individuals. The lawyers are suited to perform this watchdog function by virtue of their training, the nature of their vocation, and the opportunities of relative independence they can enjoy. That explains the leading role played by them in the freedom movement and in the struggle for the rule of law since independence. And it is obvious that they have an extra stake in the country's progress towards a just and popular dispensation because on that depends the quality of justice and the fairness of laws that they are supposed to help enforce. The demand for rule of law in accord with the level of public consciousness and a constitutional order raised on an acceptable sanction are, therefore, legitimate extensions of the lawyers' duty.

In any society which claims to move in accordance with the dictates of reason and conclusions reached after an open discussion, the existence of non-official bodies of experts is considered essential to progress. It is such bodies that give the people fresh ideas and enable the administration to have the benefit of a second opinion. That is why we have chambers of commerce and industry and panels of economists, educationists, etc. The Bar Associations cannot be treated at a lower level. Any unnecessary restrictions on their functioning would cut

off one of the principal means of opinion formation. No country, certainly no developing country, can afford this loss.

Distinction

The Government was perhaps aware of the distinction between a professional organisation and political parties when it exempted the former from the restrictions placed on the latter. The political parties were outlawed but trade unions, trade associations, Bar Associations, and religious organisations, were allowed to function. Indeed the right the Bar Associations are now sought to be denied has all along been exercised in full measure by organisations like Tehrik-i-Islam, Nizam-i-Islam, Majlis-i-Ulema, et al. Thus, even if Bar Associations express views that are considered wholly political they should have as much freedom to do so as is allowed to different official and non-official organisations.

Another amendment which has agitated the lawyers relates to the right of the Bar Associations to take disciplinary action against members. In principle all associations should be free to enforce their discipline, but the

desirability of eschewing action against a member for his political views or actions has been rendered controversial by well-known precedents. If some years ago the Bar Associations had the right to expel members on certain grounds that right cannot be extinguished now; if something is not proper today, then it was not proper yesterday either. What was fair and laudatory in the case of Amer Raza Khan cannot become unfair and deplorable when it comes to Abid Hasan Minto. In any case there was no crisis that could have warranted a departure from the tradition.

Above all, the amendments come at a time when the lawyers, and the informed sections of society, are living under a severe strain. They are apprehensive of the direction the process of change in the form and style of judicial dispensation is taking. In this situation they cannot be blamed for even over-reacting, though nobody has yet proved that.

The best thing, in view of all this, would be to ask the Law Ministry not to stand on false notions of prestige and accept its error in wrongly advising the authority. The rest will follow.

AWARDS CONFERRED ON WALDHEIM, OTHERS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Rawalpindi, Aug 13--On the auspicious occasion of 36th Independence Day of Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has conferred the following awards.

Nishin-i-Quaid-i-Azam

1--Promotion of International Peace and Cooperation

His Excellency Dr Kurt Waldheim a former Foreign Minister of Austria served as Secretary-General of the United Nations from 1972 to 1981.

Dr Waldheim is held in very high esteem by the people of Pakistan for his notable contribution towards the promotion of world peace and unity amongst the members of the United Nations.

Dr Waldheim was also an outspoken advocate for a more just social and economic order and rendered dedicated service towards the achievement of this goal.

Literature (Research) Hilal-i-Imtiaz

Dr Annemarie Schimmel enjoys a place of honour in Pakistan as an outstanding scholar of oriental studies and Islamic teachings. She occupies a special position as a scholar of Iqbal and the sustained research conducted by her on his life and works is of great value and enduring importance.

Dr Schimmel has written five books on Allama Iqbal four critiques on Urdu and Sindhi literature and another seven books on Sufism. She is also the author of some valuable write-ups on Islamic calligraphy.

Dr Schimmel also has the unique distinction of the introduction and interpretation of the most widely read German translation of the Holy Quran.

Her most recent work worthy of special mention is the versified translation in German of the poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai one of the great mystic poets of Pakistan.

Dr Schimmel's accomplishments and contributions to the enrichment of the heritage of Pakistan and its Introduction abroad merit due recognition.

She was awarded Sitara-i- Quaid-i-Azam in 1965 and has now been conferred with Hilal-i-Imtiaz.

Service to Pakistan

Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam

Sir Frederic M. Bennet an eminent British politician who has been a Member of Parliament since 1951 and a member of the Council of Europe since 1979 has had long association with Pakistan in general and the Pakistan Society London in particular.

In recognition of his services to the society, he was elected chairman in 1981, has been active in projecting Pakistan's viewpoint on Afghanistan in the Council of Europe and in the United Kingdom.

He was also instrumental in organizing humanitarian assistance for the Afghan refugees.

In 1963, he was awarded Sitara-i-Pakistan for his services to Pakistan and to the Pakistan Society, London, he has now been conferred with Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam.

Medicine

Hilal -i-Quaid-i-Azam

Lt-General Sir James Baird retired from the British Army in 1977 after serving for four years as Director-General, Army Medical Services.

He always had the interest of Pakistan Army Medical Officers close to his heart and helped to find suitable placements for their training at the various Army institutions and hospitals in the UK during his tenure.

He has also rendered very useful advice about the reorganisation of Medical Services and the future training opportunities for our officers in the UK.

CSO: 4220/288

SCIENCE POLICY TO BE ANNOUNCED SOON

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

A two-day seminar on the "Role of universities in improving the scientific education and research" concluded in Karachi yesterday, with a seven-member committee formed to make recommendations to the Government.

The committee, headed by Dr S.M.A. Tirmizi, Vice-Chancellor, University of Karachi; comprises Dr Nazir Roomani, Vice-Chancellor, Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan; Dr M.D. Shami, Chairman, Science Foundation; Dr S.I. Ali, Dean, Faculty of Science, Karachi University; Mr Azim Kidwai and Dr Nasima Tirmizi and Dr Jamil, both of Karachi University.

Apart from the concluding session presided over by Dr M.D. Shami, two other sessions were held yesterday — the first chaired by Dr Nazir Roomani and the second by the Federal Secretary for Science and Technology, Shaikh Manzoor Ahmed.

Participants at the first session were Prof Syed Hamid Mahmood, Chairman, Zoology Department, Karachi University; Dr Inamur Rehman, Chief of the Centre for Nuclear Studies, Islamabad; Prof Imtiaz Ahmad of Karachi University, Dr Tanvir Ahmad Lodhi, Agriculture University, Faisalabad; and Dr Abdul Ghafoor Mirza, University College, Mirpur, Azad Kashmir.

Those who joined in the discussions at the second session were Dr Nasima Tirmizi, Director, Institute of Marine Biology, University of Karachi; Miss Anita Ghulam Ali of S.M. Science College, Prof Mohammad Ikramur Rahman, Principal,

Federal Urdu Science College; and Prof Misbahuddin Pirzada, Chairman, Department of Micro-Biology, Karachi University.

Sh. Manzoor Ahmad, Federal Secretary for Science and Technology, said that the new science policy, which had been on the anvil since 1976 and had undergone changes five times, would be announced some time this year. Under the policy it was proposed to initiate a Ph.D programme for the promotion of research and the subject matter for research would be the multifarious national problems, he added.

Dr Shami, referring to the woeful conditions of schools in the country, said that out of a total of 35,000 schools in the Punjab, 23,000 schools had no buildings of their own and the students there studied in the shade of trees and walls.

He said that although the science subject had been made compulsory from class II, science teachers were not available. He wondered how mathematics could be taught when there were four or five professors of mathematics in the country, while for statistics, there were not even two professors.

Prof Ikramur Rahman stressed the need for teaching science in Urdu.

Dr Nazir Roomani, said that in spite of the lack of necessary equipment and other facilities, those associated with the Agriculture University, Faisalabad, had made creditable contributions to the development of agriculture in the country.

PUNJAB OFFICIAL'S LAW, ORDER CLAIM REFUTED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 5 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

THE Punjab Inspector-General of Police is quite satisfied with the law and order situation in the province. Talking to news-claimed that the incidence of serious crime had declined in the past six months. He also said investigations into the Zahur Elahi murder case had been completed. Earlier reports told of success in the rounding up of subversive elements. If these two major preoccupations of the Punjab Police have really been taken care of one should expect that they will now be free to pay due attention to the routine crime. For, the common citizens find it hard to share the provincial police chief's complacency. Hardly a day passes when several incidents of grave crime are not reported from the different parts of the province. There was a gruesome murder of a bus driver on the main highway on the Eid day and a number of cases of armed robbery and attempted murder have occurred in the last few days. Elsewhere, too, the situation does not appear to be appreciably different. On Friday night dacoits looted 20 trucks and a passenger bus on the National Highway near Quetta. Earlier, an expatriate returning from the Gulf was robbed on the highway near Sadiqabad.

All these reports should cause the administration at least

as much anxiety as they do to the citizenry. The police authorities are perhaps right in attributing the increase in the incidence of violent crime to the growth of more resourceful and organized gangsters than there were before but they cannot disclaim responsibility for letting such gangs grow and acquire ever more lethal weapons. It seems efforts to stop the trade in illicit arms have not proved effective beyond a certain level and the anti-social elements still command huge arsenals. Also the system of keeping known criminal gangs under constant control and surveillance is apparently not wholly effective. Whatever the causes of deterioration in the law and order situation one can only urge the authorities to display a greater awareness of reality and streamline the police functioning at all levels. Of late the proposal to have public crime committees in districts and towns has received considerable publicity. The idea is sound in principle but it is doubtful that it can produce the desired results in the existing circumstances. Public representatives can help the police, or any other branch of administration, only when they have an effective say in the management of affairs and not as powerless adjuncts to virtually unfettered State functionaries.

WORKING OF NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SINCE INDEPENDENCE SURVEYED

Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 Supplement pp 1, 8

[Article by A. T. Chaudhri: "How Our Institutions Have Fared Since Independence"]

[Text]

IT IS axiomatic that no democratic order, old or new, can flourish without free institutions, or organs of independent thinking — independent Courts, elected Assemblies, autonomous Universities, representative organisations, and unmuzzled Newspapers — which reflect the general will of the nation, curb the excesses of arbitrary power and stand guard over the ramparts of political freedom, popular sovereignty and independent statehood.

Yet, ironical as it is, in the post-War era that witnessed the collapse of six mighty empires straddling the map of the world, one emergent nation after another gained independence, but lost its freedoms. Over a hundred countries broke the colonial shackles. Of these no less than 56 are now under military rule and quite a few under dynastic, or authoritarian regimes.

The old peaks of freedom have vanished, as if under a seismic upheaval, leaving behind ravaged planes, politically barren, intellectually desolate and institutionally decadent. And, with the erosion of old time-honoured institutions, the aspirations of new generations and their dreams of democratic evolution have also been blighted.

Turning point

This awful fate that has befallen most of the Muslim World and the Third World nations is shared by Pakistan, notwithstanding short interludes of democratic and pseudo-democratic governance. This country was originally conceived by the Father of the Nation, the Quaid-i-Azam, as a "modern, democratic State, with sovereignty resting in the people." He had visualised the national polity as a demand polity — not a command polity — drawing sustenance from the dynamism and creativity of free institutions. In this he differed from some Afro-Asian nation-builders, who opted for one-party system, suppression of dissent in the Press and opposition in the deliberative organs of government and subservience of Judiciary to the Executive — all this to meet the so-called post-Independence strains and stresses.

Pakistan, too, had to face grim challenges soon after its emergence into statehood. But the infant State stuck to the evolutionary process of democracy and kept intact its institutional framework during the formative years. Constitution-making was, no doubt, shelved for a decade, under regional pressures, and those who held the reins dropped by the Quaid fought shy of the electorate. They dissolved a couple of provincial Assemblies and dismissed some self-whilled chief ministers. Yet, provincial elections

were held at regular intervals and the principles of public accountability and popular consultation were generally observed. The democratic character of polity was not deliberately eroded.

The turning point, however, came in 1953 when an autocratic governor-general — a bureaucrat turned politician — struck the first blow at the nascent democracy and sacked the prime minister who enjoyed a clear majority in Parliament. Unfortunately, Parliament itself failed to put up resistance against this first onslaught of authoritarianism. It submitted to the will of the governor general backed up by some Generals. Subsequently, when it tried to assert its authority and curtail the powers of the Head of State, he liquidated it with a stroke of the pen.

The ironic part of this sordid drama was that the Constituent Assembly was dissolved right when it had finalised the draft of the Constitution. And, it was throttled on the specious plea that it had "lost the confidence of the people". After some twists and turns of national kaleidoscope, when the National Assembly was revived and the 1956 Constitution framed, the principle of parliamentary supremacy was violated with impunity by top bureaucrats who had entered the corridors of power by the backdoor. With the Army leaders at their back, they made and unmade Cabinets through palace intrigues and turned the country into a "functional anarchy", to borrow a Galbraithian phrase.

Timely warning

Pakistan's friends had given a timely warning that "if democratic institutions are only formal...then the army becomes the rival centre

of power." This much-dreaded scenario was enacted in 1958 when the country was about to hold its first general election. Under the 'benign' rule of the self-anointed "saviour", the 1962 Constitution was enforced without popular sanction, a rubber-stamp National Assembly brought into being, a royalist party hastily cobbled up, the Judiciary cut to size and the Press shackled under a Presidential system in which all power flowed from the top to the bottom. But this carefully-built bastion of power without a popular base fell like a house of cards with the inevitable fall of its superarchitect.

Ayub's successor set out to rectify "the accumulated mistakes of the past" and in the process made more and fatal mistakes. It is in the nature of dictatorship which operates in a political vacuum and without the safety valve of democratic institutions to commit blunders which prove to be catastrophic. No wonder, Yahya lost half the country first at the conference table and then in the battlefield and made way for Bhutto whose rise to power reminded one of what Churchill wrote about Clemenceau's return to power: "He was summoned to what was in fact a dictatorship...doubted by many, dreaded by all, but doomed..."

Bhutto ran an autocratic show behind the veneer of democracy. He virtually discarded the concept of constitutional state and rode roughshod over individual freedoms and Fundamental Rights. He supplanted parliamentary democracy with executive democracy and with his obsession for "stateness" tried to extend State corporatism and authoritarianism to rule without restraint. So, he mended and

amended his own Constitution to suit his purpose, clipped the wings of Judiciary, and opposed pluralistic forms of representation and party competition which produce alternative governments.

Finally, Bhutto went in for the ill-fated 1977 election, to secure, by hook or by crook, two-thirds majority in Parliament and reinforce the pyramid of his patrimonial rule. But the ballot box turned out to be a Pandora's box. The "genie" was out of the bottle, and it is yet to be put back to restore people's supremacy.

What's the moral of this Aesopian political fable? The moral clearly is: the supremacy of Parliament is synonymous with people's sovereignty; once you destroy it, you sow the wind and reap the whirlwind. It would be wrong to assert that the experiment of Parliamentary government in Pakistan — from 1947 to 1958 and again from 1972 to 1977 — failed to provide stability. In the first phase Parliament was made much too feeble to check the Executive, while the Judiciary was made to play second fiddle to the Chief Executive.

Status of judiciary

In the second phase, the PPP leader ignored, rather debilitated, both the Party and Parliament and went to fantastic lengths to subvert the rule of law and run the State at the ruler's pleasure, managing "politics of opinion" and falsifying the norms of popular sovereignty.

The political history of Pakistan might have been different and the country would not have floundered from crisis to crisis, had the trichotomy of power inherent in the co-existence, or constitutional

co-equality, of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, been observed by the arbiters of national destiny. Instead, they not only manipulated the Executive and undermined the power of Parliament, but also crippled the status of higher Judiciary, which could not act as the custodian of people's rights or the protector of what is called "constitutional Ideology".

The Judiciary faced its first crucial test when the governor general dissolved the first Constituent Assembly. The challenge was accepted by the Sind Chief Court which declared the dissolution a nullity in law, for the Head of State did not enjoy the prerogative of dissolving Parliament under the law of the land. But the Federal Court stepped in and ruled that while the G.G. was not empowered to dissolve the Assembly, since it had failed to frame the Constitution and become a perpetual legislature of the Dominion, the prerogative of the G.G. to dissolve it — which had been held in abeyance — could be legitimately revived. This was a clear signal to turn the State into "a bureaucracy behind a parliamentary facade."

One need not recount here the subsequent steps taken by successive rulers to disfigure what remained of independent Judiciary. The most significant measure was the Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, which was designed to thwart the jurisdiction of the High Courts in the grant of bail, provide a tenure system for the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and High Courts, introduce politics and patronage in the appointment, promotion and transfer of judges, defer the separation of Judiciary from the Executive, take away the former's power to strike down any law enacted in pursuance of the proclamation of Emergency and expand the powers of the Executive at the expense of Judiciary.

In democracies, when there is a conflict between the Executive and the Judiciary, the Legislature acts

as a balancing factor, for higher Judiciary is acknowledged to be the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution. In fact, the Judiciary's decisions have to be obeyed both by the Executive and the Legislature, though the three organs are coordinate branches of the government.

Unfortunately, the status of Judiciary and its task of acting as an umpire were further impaired since 1979, when the jurisdiction of the High Courts to review Martial Law decisions was ousted. The Provisional Constitution Order, under which the Judges of superior courts have taken new oaths, has restricted the scope of judicial review. Thus, the control on legal processes has been tightened; and this is likely to stay till a new order is ushered in.

Press freedom

Along with the Judiciary and Legislature, another democratic institution, the Press, has been systematically eroded since the mid-Fifties. Successive governments failed to appreciate that the critical or pugnacious spirit of the Fourth Estate was a legacy of the struggle for Independence. Even in the first democratic era severe penalties and curbs on Press freedom under the Defence of Pakistan Rules were imposed. The Ayub era tightened its stranglehold on the media through the Press and Publication Ordinance of 1963, which confused criticism with subversion. Then a dozen newspapers and periodicals were hitched to a multi-lingual Trust to babble in a conformist tone; the leading news agency was also made to wear the "official" label on its chest. This crude news management policy was thoroughly exposed in the 1971 trauma, when the nation discovered that it was being duped while the country was being dismembered.

Yet, the PPP regime, with its democratic semblance, continued

to "govern" the Press, closing down some 30 newspapers and putting journalist after journalist behind the bars, for no other fault than that he would try to tell the "perfect government" that it was not so perfect. One regime after another forgot that we had a national Press before we had a nation. State and the Press was the mother of the nation.

Universities

Also forgotten was the incontrovertible dictum: "Make the Press base, degenerate and sycophant and you will have a base, degenerate and sycophant people". A stage is now reached where serious readers would like to defend their "right not to know" — not to have their brains and souls stuffed with the gossip, scandal and nonsense dished out every morning by a cross-section of the "popular" Press.

Along with the Press, other organs of independent thinking, notably the Universities, have also gone downhill. There has been a proliferation in the numerical strength of the Universities — from two in 1947 to about 20 at present.

But these sanctuaries of youth and nurseries of intellectuals became veritable prison houses and hotbeds of political intrigue and infighting during the Ayub era. The obnoxious University Ordinances of 1961 and 1962 — one promulgated by the Centre and four by the Provinces — contained provisions that simply negated the concept of university autonomy and treated teachers and students as potential criminals. No where in the civilised world are there such curbs and inquisitorial laws which stifle free thinking, make higher education meaningless and dry up the very springs of knowledge.

Though the Senator and Syndicates have been revived in a modified form, university administra-

tion and body corporate still lack public participation that was provided even in the University Act of 1904. This retrogression could not but contaminate the academic atmosphere. It has contributed in no small measure to depriving the seats of higher learning of all democratic trappings.

Party system

Last but not least, if democracy failed to tick in the post-Independence years, it was also largely due to the decline of the Party system. The grand old Party, the Muslim League, became a cockpit of feuding politicians after the departure of its Titanic leader, the Quaid-i-Azam. It was from the womb of this "grandma" that progeny of heterogeneous Parties sprang — some on the extreme Right, others on the Left and a few in the Centre. Quite a few Opposition parties sailed under the colours of regionalism; others unfurled the banner of sub-nationalism. Their vertical and horizontal split often reminded one of Sir Henry Maine's "state of nature" in which men climbed over

one another's shoulders to attain their fulness.

Nevertheless, despite the multi-pronged battles of Parties, despite their alliances and misalliances, the fact remains that the Party system and Partyism is a must for a healthy polity. Political parties alone can analyse and synthesise the nation's will, mobilise the people, enforce the ruler's accountability and keep social forces in check. Without a viable Party structure, a nation is likely to sup with anarchy.

Those who hold the reins of power and have launched a fresh quest for a new political order would do well to bear in mind that unless they hammer out a national consensus with those who are out of power but hold the national testament, and unless they bridge the gulf between authoritarianism and populist politics, this baffled nation would not be able to realise its manifest destiny.

Nor should we forget that those who do not learn any lesson from the past are often doomed to repeat it.

PROBLEMS OF MIGRANT WORKERS DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 9

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 13: The problems of the Pakistanis living in Europe, America and other countries of the Western world relate to their language, culture, religious education, employment, national identity, and general welfare, and could only be solved through collective efforts while the Government should encourage the establishment of social and cultural organisations of the Pakistanis in important centres. These recommendations were made by the three-day National Convention on "Ways and means of improving conditions of migrant workers as regards education and respect for cultural identity", which concluded here yesterday. The convention was arranged by the Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, on the request of the Pakistan National Commission for PPI UNESCO. Brig (Retd) Mohammad Akbar, Managing Director, Overseas Employment Corporation, presided over the last session. Describing legal protection and employment as the important problems of the Pakistanis in the Middle East countries, it urged upon the Government to adopt suitable measures in this connection. It recommended that the families of overseas Pakistanis, living in Pakistan, should also be provided with educational, medical and legal facilities. The convention also recommended to set up centres in different parts of the country to provide suitable education and training to the children of the Pakistani working in various countries of the West.—

CSO: 4220/287

CONCERN VOICED OVER DECLINING CARPET EXPORTS

Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 9

[Editorial: "Carpet Exports"]

[Text]

RESPONDING to demands made by the carpet industry, the State Bank of Pakistan has now made suitable modification in its Export Refinance Scheme, allowing a period of 270 days for repayment of advances against export of carpets and rugs. A measure to improve the liquidity position of the industry was strongly dictated by a sharp fall in our carpet exports. Carpets in recent years have been one of our major export items. But the market for our hand-knotted carpets in Europe and North America has shrunk considerably because of international recession and competition from India and China. From Rs. 255 crore in 1980-81, the carpet exports came down to about Rs. 160 crore last year (1981-82). Besides affecting the balance of payments position, this decline has understandably thrown our carpet industry in a

state of crisis. It should be a matter of some concern that Pakistani carpets have become costlier in world market than Indian and Chinese varieties. As a result, a part of our market in Europe has gone to India, while China has improved its sales in North America. The difference in costs is traced by our exporters to lower wages received by Indian carpet weavers and the overall lower production costs of the Chinese because of their particular system of working.

Wages do account for the major cost factor in carpet-making and if our workers get higher wages, as the manufacturers claim, our carpets have to be priced higher. This is a serious problem and deserves careful attention. If our carpets do not sell at home and abroad at their current prices, the manufacturers will, in the long run, go out of busi-

ness. Hence, it is necessary for them to find means of reducing costs through more efficient organisation and innovative techniques. They should also improve the quality and designs of their products. Carpet exporters have sought to improve the situation by offering their products on credit to foreign buyers. But they have faced certain technical difficulties in this respect. The modification in Export Refinance Scheme will remove some of them but other problems remain to be solved. The industry has also asked for substantial compensatory rebate to meet the competition in an effective manner. They have a case and the Government may consider the demand favourably so that carpet manufacturers are able to sustain their sales in Europe and North America where the bulk of our hand-knotted carpets are sold.

SUCCESS IN SOLAR ENERGY REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 14

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 13: Pakistan has achieved another success in the solar energy, and its engineers have been able to double the capacity of solar photovoltaic system commissioned in a village near Rawalpindi, official sources said here on Thursday.

The five kilowatt solar photovoltaic system called the 'Solar Village', was commissioned by the engineers of Directorate-General of Energy Resources at village Dhok Mamniala, some 70 kilometers from the Capital, last year.

The Directorate has taken the extension work in hand and expects to complete early next year. With the completion of the project the electricity supply will be extended to the three adjoining villages by March next year, free of cost, however the expenditure of wiring and tube light will be borne by the villagers. The system will cater to the domestic requirements of houses, mosques, community television centres, solar water pumps having capacity of 12000 gallons of water

per day.

DEMONSTRATION SYSTEM

The first solar system of five kilowatts was designed, installed and commissioned under total management of the Directorate of Energy Resources through deploying government's own financial resources. The foreign components are solar photovoltaic modules, battery and controls.

The five kilowatt demonstration system is the largest in operation in South East Asia and the application analogue is basically water sub-system, domestic sub-system and community sub-system.

Other projects of the Directorate were also in progress. The 20 kilowatt system at Kankoi and ten-kilowatt system at Patkin will be commissioned by June next.

Physical work will be carried out soon on a 100-kilowatt system being set up in Kharan on the directive of the President. While work will shortly start on ten-kilowatt system in Laki Marwat, 20 kilowatt in Gujrat and ten-kilowatt at Dera Bugti. Four more sites, including the Nawagai, are under consideration. These projects will be initiated during the next financial year.—PPI

CSO: 4220/287

DADU-MORO BRIDGE ON INDUS TO BE COMPLETED SOON

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

HYDERABAD, Aug 12: The Dadu-Moro bridge is nearing completion at a cost of Rs. 302.200 million and may be opened for traffic during the current month.

This 3950-ft long modern bridge — the biggest of its kind in the country on mighty Indus — ushers in an era of development of modern means of communication and will immensely facilitate vehicular traffic between Moro and Dadu reducing a distance of about 200 kilometres between these two places.

Dadu-Moro bridge is one of the five bridges being financed by the Federal Government. The other four bridges are Attock, D.I. Khan, Ghazi Ghat and Nowshera. The construction of this bridge had been entrusted to the Sind Irrigation Department which had in January 1970 constructed 3,220 feet long Thatta-Sujawal bridge over the Indus, located seven miles from Thatta on the road to Sujawal providing a direct link between Karachi and the entire south-western region of Sind province.

The work on project planning and preparation for Dadu-Moro bridge was started in 1974-75 while the preliminary work started in 1975-76. Actual execution of the work on the project was, however, taken in hand in the later half of the financial year 1977-78. Late start of the work was primarily due to the changed conditions caused by recurring super-floods of 1975-76 and the contractors felt shaky to bid for bridge construction. Apart from this another vital cause for not undertaking the construction work earlier, was the then uncertain political situation in the country.

However, due to the stability in the country's situation after the change of Government in July 1977 and also due to the change in the foundation design of the bridge to suit the changed river conditions, most of the major construction companies came forward to bid for this job. The work of the main bridge structure was finally awarded to M/s Gammon Pakistan Ltd on competitive bids in February 1978.

The main bridge is 3,950 feet long with 11 main spans each 316 feet 8 inches and two end spans of 233 feet 4 inches. Each main span consists of 150 feet long suspended span beams supported by 83 feet 4 inches long balanced cantilevers. Each cantilever is balanced on a central pier which is supported on a set of four concrete piles each six feet in diameter and founded to a depth of 159 feet measured from the soffit of the pile cap. Such deep and large diameter piles have been introduced for the first time in the country. There are in all 56 such piles in the bridge foundations — 48 to support 12 piers and 8 to support abutments.

Roadway over the bridge is 28 ft wide with two side-walks each 3 feet 6 inches wide. River training works consist of two guide banks on either end of the bridge and two approach embankments. Each guide bank is over a mile long, with heavy stone protection, for guiding the river to flow under the bridge.

The length of the two approach embankments aggregate to over eight miles. Besides carrying the approach roads, these embankments act as marginal bunds for restricting the river to form any course in the flood plain other than under the bridge.

TWO MORE POLYTECHNICS FOR SIND PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] The Sind Government has prepared a scheme with the World Bank assistance, involving Rs 80.788 million, for opening two new vocational institutions at Landhi and Hyderabad and improvement of four existing vocational institutes, two at Karachi and one each at Kotri and Sukkur, Mr Justice Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, Sind Education Minister, said at the closing ceremony of a workshop for implementation of curriculum in polytechnic institution in Sind.

A scheme for establishing another polytechnic for women at Sukkur, and another scheme for introduction of additional technology at Khairpur and consolidation of facilities in two other existing polytechnics has also been approved at a total cost of Rs 12.319 million. The schemes are co-financed by the Asian Development Bank.

The Minister said there are four colleges of technology and seven polytechnics for boys, seven vocational institutes for boys and 4 for girls and 14 commercial training institutions in Sind.

Recently two vocational institutes at Jacobabad and Sukkur were upgraded to polytechnic level and one new polytechnic for women has been set up at Karachi.

In the medium term plan an investment of Rs 67.033 million is envisaged over 1981-82 to 1983-84 in

Sind as against Rs 22.181 million during first three years of the plan.

Our Correspondent adds: De-veating from the prepared text Mr. Justice Ghous Ali Shah, said the Government was laying great emphasis on the development of technical education in the province.

Referring to the problems pointed out by the Director of Technical Education (Sind), the Minister said he would do his best to solve those problems.

Regarding the demand for some changes in service rules to facilitate speedy appointment of lecturers against the vacant seats, he said it was difficult to choose one's own way as the policy was similar in all provinces on such issues.

He, however, added that the Sind Government has forwarded its recommendations to the Pay Commission which is expected to meet in December, so that the teachers of Sind did not get salaries less than those in other provinces.

The Education Department has recommended for increasing the percentage of the amount placed at the disposal of the principals so that some problems of the institu-

tions could be solved promptly, he added.

In his welcome speech the Director of Technical Education Sind, Mr Inamul Haq, referred to the problems, including shortage of teachers, discrimination in pay-scales, paucity of raw material, etc.

He said for practicals, three paisas per student per hour are provided as against the requirement of Re. 1 per student per hour.

Mir Mohammad Ali, Chairman Board of Technical Education, Sind, said that necessary equipment should be provided for the effective implementation of the revised curriculum.

In view of the increasing number of students the workshop teachers-students ratio should be 1:20.

Mrs Shahina Ansari, Principal, Government Polytechnic Institute for Women, Liaquatabad, said that with the setting up of the women's polytechnics, girls would also be able to participate in national development in larger numbers.

She hoped that KMC would allow to house the related departments of the polytechnic at the KMC Super Market building in which the Institute is situated.

Some of the teachers who participated in the workshop also spoke on the occasion.

Later, the Minister distributed certificates among the participants.

PROGRESS OF RCD HIGHWAY DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 26 Jul 82 p 7

[Text]

ONE of the most prized projects conceived under the Regional Cooperation for Development was the construction of a highway connecting Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. On Pakistan's side this meant the linking of Karachi with Zahidan via Quetta. For various reasons the execution of this plan was inordinately delayed. Among them the 110-kilometre rocky stretch between Wud and Kunar — about 200 kilometres from Karachi — constituted a formidable challenge. With this stupendous task now accomplished, the 440 kilometres long RCD Highway is ready for use.

While in the wider context of Pakistan-Iranian relation, the new road link has, paved the way for easier transportation, greater economic and commercial exchanges and closer cultural contacts, its significance for Pakistan is immediate. Besides serving as an alternative route from Karachi to Quetta, it reduces the distance between the two points by 100 to 120 miles. Since the new road runs through some of the less accessible areas of Baluchistan, it will open up fresh social, employment and marketing opportunities for that relatively under-developed region. Mineral prospecting and agro-industrial activity will also receive a fillip from this arterial road.

It is estimated that an average car journey from Karachi to Quetta along the RCD Highway will take not more than twelve hours. But the shortness of distance or a carpeted surface alone is not enough to attract travellers. They must also be assured of reasonable comforts and convenience. Fortunately, the new route is not devoid of scenic beauty though it needs to be reinforced through the planting of fresh vegetation and trees at suitable places along the route. If shade-providing trees are planted on both sides and rest-houses are built along with the petrol stations, there is no reason why this new route should not attract the attention of transporters for running regular passenger and goods-carrying services.

PDP LEADER RELEASED FOR DAY OF SON'S WEDDING

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 21 Jun 82 pp 25, 26

[Article by Anwar Nizami: "Multan: The Great Land Where Memories of Heroes Are Being Forgotten"]

[Text] Speaking of freedom, it is essential to mention the name of the defunct PDP's [Pakistan Democratic Party] leader, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, since he, too, is presently passing the days of his political imprisonment in Mianwali jail. On 30 May, he was freed for 24 hours. It was the wedding of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan's son, Abrar Ahmed Khan. Upon his 24-hour release, when Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan reached his ancestral town of Khan Garh, the marriage ceremony had already acquired a political atmosphere even during this nonpolitical era. The leader of the defunct People's Party, Maulana Ihtaram-ul-Haq Thanvi, came to Khan Garh with a special message from Nusrat Bhutto. Besides Malik Qasim of the Muslim League, other political and nonpolitical individuals from every corner of the country were present for the ceremony. It was observed, however, that there were more government officials on duty than there were nongovernment personnel. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, who has been imprisoned for months, was surrounded by CID police, and members and officers of other investigative agencies were also present. Uniformed police were also seen. Journalists from Multan were also present at this reception. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, in a very happy mood, personally welcomed the guests and, in verse, talked about politics. He went on entertaining his guests with lyrics, poems and verses. He also answered journalists' questions and discussed current issues in detail. When Nawabzada was told that President Zia had great respect for him and wished to see him as the country's president in the near future, and that the reason for his imprisonment and the afflictions of jail was to enhance his political stature since, for politicians, jail is a crucible that gives a politician new radiance. Nawabzada smiled and said that he loved this country and all of the in-coming and out-going rulers were the country's watchmen. He said his imprisonment was no less than an expression of love for him by the current government and he was already a prisoner in love with his country. Commenting on the point that President Zia-ul-Haq wished him to be the country's president, he said it was merely wishful thinking on the part of the president and the people with that viewpoint, since the entire nation has seen that he never bargains with principles. His imprisonment is a sign of his truth and honesty; undesirable and yet are prospering in politics. Nawabzada further

said that Advisory Council is purely a political organization, because the high officials are unacquainted with the meaning of the word "advisory;" whenever they write that word, they misinterpret it. The council is a publicity agency of the government, he said.

Speaking of elections, Nawabzada said that after 4 or 5 years, the first priority of the rulers of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan should be to hold elections. He said that instead, elections are feared like an atomic bomb. As for reconciliation with the government, Nawabzada said that the constitution of 1973 should be restored and there should be equality of justice; currently the country has three legal systems. He asked, if this country was established in the name of Islam, why is there a delay in enforcing complete Islamic law in the country? What has the Islamic Ideology Council done so far? He said that reconciliation with the government would only be possible if it restored the 1973 constitution and won the politicians' confidence; no other alternative leader, Asghar Khan, Nawabzada said that he is proud of Asghar Khan's perseverance, because he truly possesses steadfastness and determination.

Imprisonment After Release

The night of 31 May was a historic milestone for the inhabitants of Khan Garh. At 11 o'clock that night, Nawabzada's residence was full of activity. At 11:30 pm, a government officer very humbly reminded Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan that the time for his freedom was nearing its end. Nawabzada smilingly said, "Rather you should say that the time for meeting with people is over." At this point, the entire gathering was stunned. For a while, laughter turned into tears. Many eyes were tearful at the thought of what kind of freedom this was. Although the father participated in the happiness of his son, he could share it only for 24 hours. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan went inside and came out with his son, holding a book in his hand. They were looking at each other and Abrar's eyes were also tearful, but Nawabzada's usual smile consoled Abrar that his only crime was that he never bargained with his conscience. A huge crowd surrounded Nawabzada. The atmosphere of joy had already sunk into the depth of sorrow. Nawabzada was giving a farewell handshake to each and every person. While entering the government jeep, Nawabzada said that he was going to the darkness of the jail with the determination that he would return to the light of the dawn. God bore witness that his only crime was his truthfulness. He spoke truth and wished to hear the truth. President Zia is undoubtedly a righteous man but he is helpless, caught in the bloody clutches of high officials. The president is without fault. He and he alone is guilty!

It was exactly 12 o'clock. Nawabzada's official jeep started, Mianwali jail its destination. An escort of official cars left for Mianwali and hundreds of people watched this caravan fade into the distance. Abrar, too, continued to watch that scene for a long time from the side of the road but his head was held high with pride.

CHINA TO HELP MAKE DIESEL ENGINES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Lahore, Aug 12--The People's Republic of China in collaboration with the PECO is to manufacture high quality diesel engines in Pakistan to further increase agriculture output in Pakistan.

The leader of the China National Agricultural Machinery Import and Export Corporation, Mr Jiang Zhaorong speaking at a dinner last night said superior high quality diesel engines Model 95-S named Dong Feng had earned good name in China and world over.

He said the Chinese corporation was pleased to cooperate with PECO which had the facilities to produce high quality engines, skill and production technology.

He hoped that the collaboration between Pakistani and Chinese technicians would help improve further the quality of the engines.

The leader of the delegation said they had been highly impressed by the work done at the PECO factory. They are making the best use of their 26-year long experience in the production field.

He said PECO with the passage of time would be able to produce all parts of the engine locally and reduce dependence on others to the bare minimum.

The host dealers of the PECO engines in their welcome address praised the growing collaboration between the other countries in different fields.

They expressed the hope that the agreement in this particular field would augur extremely well for bringing greater prosperity to cultivators in Pakistan.--APP

CSO: 4220/288

THATTA CEMENT PLANT READY

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 3.

[Text] A Rs 600 million cement plant, first of the latest pre-heater technology (dry process) with an annual capacity of three lakh tons, will be commissioned in Thatta by Minister for Production Lt.-Gen. Saeed Qadir on Aug 15.

The plant, being a part of an overall development programme of the cement industry by the State Cement Corporation will be based on the use of lime stone from Makli hills in Thatta district to produce 3 lakh tons of grey cement and 30,000 tons of slag cement based on the slag procured from Pakistan Steel Mills.

The foreign exchange component is being provided by Messrs OEC of Japan.

The slag utilisation component of the mill has been fabricated by the Heavy Mechanical Complex, Texila, another state enterprise.

The completion of Thatta Cement Project will be followed by the completion of two new more projects during the 1982-83, the Dandot Cement Project, (Jhelum) and Kohat Cement Project each with an installed capacity of producing 3 lakh tons annually.

Thus a total of three new projects will come on stream in 1982-83. The Thatta Cement project being the first of these to go into production adding 0.93 million tons of cement to the existing annual installed capacity, helping in the realisation of the national goal of self-sufficiency eliminating cement imports and thus saving precious foreign exchange.--APP

CSO: 4220/288

PAK-SUZUKI CARS NEXT MONTH

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Federal Production Minister L.-Gen. Saeed Qadir, said here yesterday that the Suzuki cars would come into the market next month marking a step forward in the development of automobile industry in the country.

Talking to newsmen after the inspection of the Pak-Suzuki project a joint collaboration of Pakistan and Japan, the Minister said that 10,000 small cars would be produced during the first year.

He said that the President is being requested to inaugurate the commercial production of the project which has been set up at a cost of about Rs sixty crore.

Gen. Saeed Qadir said that its price would be lower than the imported car. It would be economic and suited to the middle income group. He added that recurring cost would also be economic as its fuel consumption would be fifty-five miles per gallon in the city.

The Chairman of the Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO) Major-general (retd) M. Jalaluddin who accompanied the Minister during his visit to the unit said that during the first year 25,000 pickups, vans cars and jeeps would be produced. The local components would constitute only eight to ten per cent. The production figures would gradually be raised. After six years, the figures would go up to 37,000 vehicles using more than 85 per cent local components.

Gen Jalaluddin said the unit was these days in trial and experimental production and would go in commercial production next week.

He said that orders had already been placed with the PACO for the purchase of cars. But he added, that these were only on papers.

The Chairman said that 17 Japanese experts were working on the project and more would join later. He said that great emphasis was being laid on the quality of the products.

Truck Plant Proposal

Gen. Saeed Qadir also told newsmen the Federal Production Ministry was finalising a deal for the establishment of truck manufacturing plant in the country. He said that the Government had proposals from three parties for the plant.

Answering another question, he said that the proposed scheme of the establishment of hydro-cracker unit in the country was awaiting the Government's approval.

The scheme may be sanctioned any day he added.

About Pakistan Steel, he expressed the hope that billet mill and converter would be commissioned in October next. He said that both the projects are in completion stage. French and Russian consultants were involved in these units, he added.

To another question Gen. Saeed Qadir said that a complete sugar plant was being built in Pakistan for Indonesia. Pakistan would set up the plant in Indonesia on turn-key basis. He said that a team of officials was being sent there for undertaking civil works. He expressed the hope that with the fulfillment of this order, Pakistan would get more orders for the supply of sugar and cement plants.--APP.

CSO: 4220/288

RESTRICTIONS ON MAGAZINE IMPORTS OPPOSED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 29 Jul 82 p 8

[Text]

THE Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has informed the Customs Collectors throughout the country that the Indian magazine, 'StarDust', published from Britain, cannot be imported in the private sector.

The brief agency report does not indicate whether the magazine will be imported in the public sector and whether the restriction applies to import for trading or to import on personal account as well. Yet, the CCI&E deserves to be complimented on his decision to take into confidence not only the customs staff but also the public at large, for such formalities seem to have been largely dispensed with. The customs authorities will now be able to take the banned item home with an easier conscience, because they have orders not to release it, and the subscribers will be thankful that they know the reason for not getting their copies.

We feel it would be a good idea if the CCI&E, or any other competent authority, announced a list of all the magazines whose import into the country cannot be allowed in the interest of preserving the people's mental health, moral probity or ideological integrity. This will enable a lot of people to know where the magazines coming from abroad go and the postal authorities would be saved from the dirty words impatient subscribers sometimes hurl at them.

Much harm

However, we should like to submit, if there is room for argument, that the Government should review the prevailing practice from a rational point of view. The loss of magazines and journals in transit has become so regular and so widespread that it cannot be attributed wholly to the caprice of the postman. Perhaps there is something to be said for the need to keep obscene literature out of the country, but the ill-effects of any tendency to stretch such a screening into a blanket restriction on foreign periodicals should not be ignored. Firstly, the people's need for contemporary publications from all over the world, and their right to have access to them, demand a liberal import policy. Second, at any rate the right of academic institutions, research agencies, and Press offices to freely receive, through subscription or under exchange, foreign books and magazines must be respected.

It is certainly time the authorities realised that in the long run it does not pay to keep the people unaware of what is going on, or what is being written and thought, in the rest of the world. Not only the import and customs staff but many other agencies need to be told this.

'INDULGENCE' IN HOLIDAYS CRITICIZED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Text]

THE desire to have a holiday is believed to be natural, and we the Pakistanis, who live in conditions which have degraded work to the level of a most unwelcome drudgery, seem to have been blessed with more than the usual quota of this instinct. The longer the suspension of work the happier we are. This past Eid was, therefore, more joyous an occasion than usual because Government employees had four holidays running, and the newspaper readers were saved for two whole days from looking at portraits of bus drivers shot dead on the busiest highway or men committing suicide. Somebody should, however, be able to work out the cost of such indulgence to the economy and the people. Perhaps, the administration has evidence to believe that no harm would occur if the *babus* dispensed with their routine for days on end. From the common man's point of view, there are quite a few official agencies which could be granted indefinite vacations. But to have banks and post offices closed for four days is an innova-

tion this poor country cannot afford. As it is, our banking is already out of joint with the international banking, and each extra holiday is bound to affect transactions with foreign trading partners. Likewise, non-distribution of mail for four days could delay the receipt of messages of vital importance to the addressee. There is no doubt that such a prolonged suspension of these services imposes serious hardships on a large number of people. Further, long spells of official holiday affect essential services, too. The levels of activity and efficiency decline even in case of telephone, electricity and hospital services. There is no harm in going over the considerations which compelled the colonial regime to fix the maximum number of days the different official agencies could be closed. Also, the system of ensuring that essential services are kept functioning with the help of skeleton staff needs to be improved. There are matters which cannot be held in abeyance even on Eid days.

MARRIAGE HALLS TO BE BUILT, RUN BY KARACHI BODY

Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 15

[Text]

MAINTAINING its tradition of becoming wise through hindsight, the Karachi Development Authority is now finalising rules for the construction and functioning of "marriage halls" when these places have almost become an institution. Being framed under KDA and the Building Control Authority, the new laws, to be enforced "within a couple of weeks" have admittedly been prompted by "public objections in certain respects and the recognition of the useful purpose which such marriage halls were serving". If this is intended as a compliment to the marriage-hall entrepreneurs who have responded to a vital need of the community, KDA should feel a little guilty of paying it. After all, the burgeoning and highly successful marriage halls demonstrate a wide gap in the planning of our housing colonies and new townships. Where are the community centres where people could hold their social gatherings? Marriages, even with the changes wrought by urbanisation and a total denial of pastoral existence to large

communities, play a pivotal role in ordinary lives. It is a ritual in which the whole gamut of human relationships is expressed. Without adequate venues for the final ceremony, marriages would have been more of an ordeal, causing varied disruptions and inconvenience. Even now, with such a high density of population in Karachi and an increasing ratio of the young, streets are often blocked with make-shift arrangements for holding religious and social ceremonies. Marriage halls were born of necessity and, as the KDA spokesman conceded, obviously serve a "useful purpose". In a sense, they are like private, and often mismanaged, schools that have cropped up in cramped surroundings.

This, of course, does not mean that marriage halls should not be regularised and brought under some regulatory control. It is reported that the proposed rules will put restrictions on operating a marriage hall at plots smaller than one thousand square yards. It is also to be ensured that there is sufficient parking space

and a total ban on use of the public address system "or any other noisy objects to ensure that the neighbours are not disturbed". Besides, the lights will have to be switched off at 11 p.m. though this rule will clash with the traditional delays in the serving of the marriage feast and the subsequent rites. It is reported that once the rules are notified, KDA and BCA will rigidly enforce them and halls not conforming to prescribed conditions will be sealed. Such an approach will be more meaningful if KDA also makes a concerted effort to ensure that enough halls or community centres are available to meet the potential demand. Here are also lessons for KDA in its planning of new neighbourhoods. In persistently stressing the need for parks, playing fields and open spaces, we have essentially underlined the need for enlightened social and environmental planning. The issue of the marriage halls shows how KDA has been found wanting in making a correct assessment of the social and cultural needs of living communities.

BRIEFS

PPP WORKER ARRESTED--Police on July 21 arrested Zafar Mehboob, the local Chairman of the defunct Pakistan People's Party, during a raid on his printing press. It was claimed that 'illegal documents,' 'forged passports and seals' and other 'objectionable materials' were found at the press. The police alleged that Mr Zafar had been providing forged passports and other documents to the members of 'Al-Zulfikar.' He was also involved in printing anti-government literature, the police further charged. [Text] [Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 29 Jul 82 p 14]

ALLEGED TORTURE DEATH PROTESTED--The District Bar Association, Faisalabad, at an emergent meeting, has protested against the death of a journalist in police custody and demanded a judicial probe into the matter. The deceased, Ishfaq Qureshi, correspondent of daily MAGHRABI PAKISTAN at Gojra, was allegedly tortured to death by the police. The Bar, through a resolution, has also pointed out that if the demand for a judicial inquiry was not acceded, it would appoint a committee of its own to look into the matter and proceedings will be heard by a people's court. [Text] [Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 29 Jul 82 p 14]

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY PLANNED--In the field of higher education, Pakistan is going to have another university. It is being set up by the Aga Khan. The plan has been approved by the President. It will be the first private university in Pakistan and will be fully autonomous. The Aga Khan has assured Gen. Zia, who will be the patron of the university, that as long as the institution exists and operates within the terms of its charter, it will neither seek finances from the University Grants Commission nor from the Ministry of Education. It will be financed by the Aga Khan Foundation, established with a sum of 30 million dollars. Based in Switzerland, it will have branches in Pakistan and Canada. The proposal for this university was to be confined to health sciences but on a suggestion from the Aga Khan, who will be the chancellor, it will include "promotion and dissemination of technology, instruction, training, research, demonstration and services in the health sciences and such other branches of learning as the university may determine." The first batch of students will be enrolled next year. [Text] [Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 5 Aug 82 p 14]

ZAKAT DISBURSEMENT CONFUSION--The interest-free banking cum-compulsory zakat deductions plus other changes being made from time to time continue to confuse the common people and the bank employees alike. Zakat continues to be deducted where it is not due. It is in small amounts so those affected do not bother to challenge the deduction. The Government has not bothered to explain to the people the new system/systems. The Ministry of Finance has one view, the ulema

have another. Then there are zakat committees disbursing zakat on the maxim that the left hand should not know what the right has given and to whom. Thus the growing population of beggars appears to be rather strange. But then they say that the beggars earn much more than what they may be getting as zakat. And begging is a profession. It is the easiest way to collect money, mostly from the middle and the lower middle class. They, due to fear of God and compassion, dole out small amounts to the beggars. Or "pay them off" to get rid of those who tenaciously hang on. There is confusion at the Small Savings centres. It has been reported that the largest branch of the NSC in Islamabad has put off calculating interest for an indefinite period--creating scare among account holders. [Text] [Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 5 Aug 82 p 15]

ZIA CONSULTS ELECTION COMMISSIONER--Rawalpindi, Aug 12--Updating of electoral rolls was discussed by President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq with the Chief Election Commissioner, Mr Justice S.A. Nusrat at the CMLA Secretariat here today. Also present at the meeting were Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada and the Law Secretary, Mr Justice Rahman.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

ORDER ON ISLAMABAD ISSUED--Rawalpindi, Aug 12--The Chief Martial Law Administrator has issued Martial Law Order No 91 to amend Martial Law Order No 3. Under the new MLO, Islamabad capital territory has been included in zone 'A' (province of Punjab) and shall be considered as Martial Law area. The following is the text of MLO No 91: "In Martial Law Order No 3, in paragraph 1, in subparagraph (A), in clause (I), after the words 'province of the Punjab', the words 'and the Islamabad capital territory' shall be added and shall be deemed always to have been so added." PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 6]

OLD MUJAHEDIN LEADER ACTIVE--The eminent Afghan Mujahideen leader, Moulvi Mohammad Yunus Khalis has again decided to lead the Mujahideen in their present struggle, said Mr Mohammad Yaqub Sharafat, the Information Secretary to Moulvi Khalis. In a statement, the Information Secretary said that since the Russian invasion on Afghanistan in 1979 Moulvi Khalis had been leading the fighters. Under his command, fighters have occupied the Khogiani division in the province of Nangarhar province and set up Mujahideen's Chowkis in Jalalabad. During Jihad, he also toured province of Pakhtia several times, he added. Moulvi Yunus Khalis, he continued, is 62-year-old and has good command over Pushto language; and after formation of the Islamic alliance he is holding the charge of administration and finance.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 10]

NEWSMEN DENIED CRIME REPORTS--Newsmen were once again denied the opportunity of getting crime reports from various police stations of Karachi on Thursday. On Sunday last, the police had refused reporters access to these reports. But, a Sind Police spokesman had denied it and hurriedly restored the 35-year-old arrangement. Instead of making the "Morning Report" available, the Police issued a 20-word press release which said: "A dozen of cases of theft were reported in which articles such as tape-recorders, ornaments, cash, motor car, taxi and motorcycle were stolen," (during the past 24 hours). The press release was silent about the remaining 47 police stations, including three police outposts. It did not also specify the police stations where the thefts were committed. Nor did it specify the victims, the locality or the value of the stolen

property. The press release, issued by the Police Head Office, also failed to mention whether anyone was arrested in Karachi during the past 24 hours. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 16]

LAHORE AIRPORT BLAZE INVESTIGATION--Lahore, Aug 12--Police authorities suspect that a new gang of saboteurs has crossed into Pakistan, and that the bomb blast on Aug 2 at Lahore Airport was its work. They do not give much weight to the suggestions that local people had a hand in the incident since they (police) think they have taken into custody all the subversive elements in the province. Many people have been taken into custody for interrogation but none arrested formally. No clue has been found of the culprits, nor the motive has been ascertained. The police have, however, taken the lists of passengers who traveled by the incoming and outgoing flights before and after the blast took place and are trying to trace if the bomb blast could be the result of enmity with any of the passengers. When asked what was the possibility of involvement of a foreign hand in the tragedy, they said it was not established. The police parties, constituted specially to find out the culprits responsible for the bomb blast, have confined the interrogation to Lahore only, and no party has gone outside so far.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 13 Aug 82 p 20]

SCOOTERISTS' CARAVAN FELICITATES ZIA--Multan, Aug 13--A scooterists caravan, headed by the Deputy Mayor of Multan Municipal Corporation, Mr Nafees Ahmad Ansari, and Haji Amanul Haq, President of local Motor Cycle Auto Exchange Association, departed from Multan city for Rawalpindi on Wednesday evening. The caravan, which started from the tomb of Hazrat Shah Rukne Alam at Ibne Qasim Bagh, will, after reaching at Rawalpindi congratulate President Gen-Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq for his praiseworthy efforts to celebrate the 35th Independence Day in such a grand manner. The Caravan will attend celebrations of Independence Day on Aug 14. After the play of National Anthem, the caravan will congratulate President Zia on successful and colourful celebrations of the day. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 4]

FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS--Rawalpindi, Aug 13--Eighteen programmes of 540 minutes duration especially produced by the PBC Central Production Unit, Rawalpindi, in foreign languages have since been supplied by the Unit to different foreign broadcasting networks for broadcast on Pakistan's Independence Day, the 14th Aug 1982. These programmes are aimed at acquainting listeners of foreign countries with Pakistan, its people and cultural heritage.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 4]

KARACHI'S FAIR SHARE DEMANDED--Khanum Gohar Aijaz, city councillor, has demanded that 10 per cent of the city's income be given to Karachi for improvement and maintenance of civic services. In a press statement on Friday she said that Karachi alone contributed 64 per cent of the total tax income of the country to the Federal exchequer but it was unfortunate that the local people were getting "raw deal." She said it was satisfying to note that President Zia-ul-Haq at a recent Press conference assured the people that Karachi will get special treatment because of its peculiar character and complexity of its problems. She hoped that the Federal authorities would now address themselves to looking after the problems of Karachi. She pleaded that the KMC be given the status of Metropolitan Authority Council and all civic agencies working in Karachi be brought under its umbrella. She further said that a system be evolved to generate funds regularly for the expansion and maintenance of civic services of this fast expanding metropolis. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 14 Aug 82 p 10]

NUSRAT BHUTTO'S CONDITION DETERIORATING--According to a report from Karachi, the condition of ailing Mrs Nusrat Bhutto deteriorated last night. The report, quoting a physician, said that she complained of exhaustion and shortness of breath. Mrs Bhutto is now under intensive care. Mrs Bhutto has already requested the Pakistan interior ministry for permission to proceed abroad for medical treatment. [Text] [BK281250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Aug 82]

ANOTHER WOMEN'S POLYTECHNIC SOON--Another women's polytechnic will shortly be established in Karachi at a cost of Rs 10.241 million for 500 students. A similar institute is already working Liaquatabad.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 26 Jul 82 p 8]

NUSRAT BHUTTO OPERATION--Begum Nusrat Bhutto was operated upon for "Diagnostic Bronchoscopy" at the Mideast Medical Centre here yesterday. The operation, described by her surgeon Hayee Syed as very successful lasted nearly half-an-hour. He told reporters following the operation that her patient was doing well and making rapid progress. Her youngest daughter, Mrs Sanam, sister Begum Fakhri were prominent among those who were present during the operation.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 26 Jul 82 p 1]

SMALL LOANS LIMIT RAISED--Karachi, July 17--The limit of small loans for business purposes has been enhanced from Rs one lakh to Rs ten lakh with effect from July 8, 1982, it was announced by the State Bank of Pakistan. Industries with fixed assets (excluding land and buildings) the original value of which does not exceed Rs 50 lakh (instead of Rs 30 lakhs as heretofore) will qualify for small loans. The above definition will apply for the purposes of both loans under the small loans scheme and the mandatory credit targets.--APP [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 18 Jul 82 p 3]

GOVERNOR VISITS GHAFFAR KHAN--Peshawar Aug 12--The NWFP Governor Lt. Gen. Fazle Haq today visited Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan former Red Shirt leader at the lady Reading Hospital Peshawar. The Governor inquired about the health of Khan Ghaffar Khan who had suffered leg injury in a road mishap while on his way to Charsadda from Peshawar on his return from Kabul on Tuesday last.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

WORKERS TO WEAR UNIFORM--Islamabad, Aug 13--The Government had decided that all Pakistani workers going for employment abroad would wear uniform (Dangri) with button hook made of Khaki drill from Aug 15. This step had been taken for the sake of uniformity as well as identity as most of reputed international overseas companies have prescribed uniform dress for their employees. However, in view of the representations about nonavailability of cloth material received from various quarters, the date from which the prescribed uniform is to be worn has now been extended till Aug. 31. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Aug 82 p 7]

ENRILE WARNS ON CPP-NPA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose de Veral]

[Text] Tacloban City, Aug 11--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned today that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm--the New People's Army (NPA)--are using every means to attain their objective of taking over the government.

The CPP-NPA is pursuing a politics of violence, the defense minister said in an extemporaneous keynote address at the opening here today of a two-day seminar on national security, insurgency and counter-insurgency.

Attending the seminar and workshop organized by Brig Gen Salvador Mison, commander of the Eastern command (Eascom), are 67 governors, city and municipal mayors of the Leyte provinces.

Enrile said the NPA will not hesitate to use any means to attain victory including the killing of anyone who resists it.

According to the defense chief, the "sweet talk" used by communists in trying to gain followers camouflages their real intent.

He said they try to make it appear that their movement is dedicated to fostering a classless society but in reality "once the dissidents assume power the CPP will make up the ruling class and anyone who gets in its way will be eliminated, including even those who aligned themselves with the movement, if the party considers them as having become derelicts of society."

Enrile said many people are being deluded by the communists whose political platform, he said, has unattainable goals--complete equality among people, removal of government and destruction of the church.

He stressed that the communists are out to seize political power and the kind of government they seek to impose on the people is a dictatorship which will put an end to the liberties that the people now enjoy.

Enrile cited the rumors on the alleged failing health of the President and the alleged removal of Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya as examples of the propaganda of the communists.

These rumors which, he said, are absolutely false, are intended to discourage foreign investors.

Enrile also cited the case of the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) documentary which, he said, tried to project the Philippines as an impoverished nation.

The defense minister said the seminar on national security insurgency and counter-insurgency should be duplicated elsewhere in the country since it would promote coordination between the military and local political leaders in fighting a common enemy.

Enrile told the provincial, city and municipal executives that the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces will be furnishing them the names and pictures of CPP-NPA leaders.

CSO: 4220/311

GOVERNMENT ASSURES LOW RICE PRICES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 17

[Article by A.M. Lobo]

[Text] The government has assured the public it will continue selling rice at prices not exceeding ₱2.85 per kilo.

Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco said that different rice varieties will continue to be sold at prices ranging from ₱2.65 to ₱2.85 per kilo in Kadiwa centers throughout the country up to the end of the year.

The government assurance came in the wake of a clamor of various groups for the rollback of the rice price ceiling to ₱2.85 per kilo from its authorized ceiling of ₱3.10 per kilo, in view of the rice surplus announced recently by President Marcos.

The President had said earlier that the country will have a bumper harvest of 162.2 million cavans of palay for crop year 1981-1982. He added that the favorable harvest has raised the country's rice stocks to 1,494,000 metric tons as of July 1, equivalent to a 104-day reserve.

Tanchanco said that because of the favorable rice supply the National Food Authority (NFA), in coordination with its subsidiary, Food Terminal, Inc., can continue selling rice at cheaper prices in Kadiwa centers.

Likewise, he said that many private traders would continue selling rice below the authorized ceiling of ₱3.10 per kilo because of the surplus.

Together with rice, Kadiwa centers will also continue selling vegetables, meat, poultry and other food products at prices cheaper than those in the market, he added.

CSO: 4220/310

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR UNFAZED BY BLACK MARKET RATES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text]

A TOP official of the Central Bank said recently that reports of soaring exchange rates for the peso in the blackmarket do not indicate that the local currency is fast deteriorating.

"The blackmarket is a thin or insignificant market that hardly indicates the real value of the peso, an unfazed CB Gov. Jaime C. Laya said.

He pointed out that the amount of foreign exchange sold every banking day through the authorized agent banks totals to \$40 million.

In contrast, the blackmarket reportedly has a daily volume of less than \$4 million or less than 10 percent of the total daily turnover of the banking system, he said.

THE CB official explained that it is natural for the blackmarket rate to be higher than the official guiding rate because the buyers are those who cannot legally buy from the authorized agent banks.

Yesterday, the CB said that the official guiding rate was P8.523 to \$1, down from the previous day's P8.525. The blackmarket rate was

reported to be between P9.30-9.40 to the dollar.

Earlier, the CB blamed the upsurge in the blackmarket rate to unscrupulous businessmen who are stocking on banned imported items in anticipation of the Christmas holidays.

It also noted that the supply of dollars in the blackmarket was low because the CB has been gaining ground in its program to attract the public to sell their foreign currency to the authorized banks.

AS OF June 1982, the CB, through its "Operation Greenback," has bought through the banks a total of about \$84 million in currency form.

It meant that about \$84-million worth of foreign currency has been siphoned off from the previous supply of blackmarket traders.

The CB said that because of the success of the greenback campaign, the Monetary Board doubled the amount of travel funds allowed for businessmen who are going abroad.

UNIDO OFFERS ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 p 32

[Text]

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) presented yesterday proposals to solve the country's major economic problems as part of its platform of government.

Former Sen. Dominador R. Aytona, finance secretary during the Garcia administration and head of a panel drafting Unido's position paper on the economy, gave a preview of the proposals in a press conference.

He said the present inflation and recession resulting from four rounds of "monetary shocks" he called "four vicious circles," have become chronic and grave threat to the people's well-being.

Aytona said the first circle consists of over-expansion of money supply; the second, over-spending, over-borrowing, and over-taxing; the third, budgetary deficits; and

fourth, expansionary fiscal operations.

He traced the devaluation of the peso at P3.90 to a dollar in 1965 to the latest guiding rate of P8.49.

According to him, the "erratic money supply growth and the decline in the external value of the peso, in turn, led to double digit inflation of 15.32 per cent in 1970 and 23 per cent in 1971, more than the statutory benchmark of 10 per cent annual increase in the cost of living index."

He said the continuous monetary expansion from internal and external sources had no effect on output as the gross national product average growth rate in real terms during 1966-71 was the same five per cent as in 1965.

According to him, the government resorted to over-spending, over-borrowing, and over-

taxing, incurring a deficit of P1.1 billion in 1973, P1.8 billion in 1974, and P2.2 billion in 1975. Money supply again expanded erratically and excessively by 24.92 per cent in 1972, 12.33 per cent in 1973, 23.95 per cent in 1974, and 14.51 per cent in 1975, he said.

This second round of shock, together with the sudden increase in the country's oil bill from \$187 million in 1973 to \$651 million in 1974 and \$768 million in 1975, caused further depreciation of the peso, Aytona explained.

He said the monetary expansion had no effect on output as the GNP during 1976-79 was the same 6.6 per cent as during 1972-75.

"The budgetary deficits of P6.3 billion in 1980 and P12 billion in 1981 are new highs and were incurred under the aegis of martial law," Aytona said.

PDP, LABAN MERGE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

THE PARTIDO Demokratiko Pilipino and the Lakas ng Bayan merged yesterday, electing ex-Sen. Lorenzo Tanada as chairman.

The PDP was created in September 1981. LABAN was formed in 1978 and ran in Metro Manila in the Batasang Pambansa elections.

Atty. Antonio Cuenco of the PDP said the new group has plans for the building of an "open, just and pluralist society."

"Our aims are simple — to provide a decent job, home, food, medicine, educational and recreational facilities, peace and security, and clean and healthy environment for each and every Filipino," he said.

The PDP-LABAN said it plans to go on a massive information drive, provide legal assistance, and cooperate with existing legitimate opposition parties.

Tanada said LABAN agrees with the PDP stand on an ideology of "democratic socialism" and its position on dismantling American military bases. — VP

CSO: 4220/315

COLUMNIST SEES MANIPULATION OF ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATORS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] A noisy, if contained, demonstration broke the peace and quiet of the Ermita district last Friday. Protesters demanding dismantling of America's nuclear capability and an end to the nuclear arms race turned out in force before the United States embassy on Roxas boulevard. Riot police were on hand to forestall violence. Apart from breaking out anti-American and anti-nuclear weapons streamers and shouting demands for the dismantling of American military bases in the Philippines, the demo was relatively peaceful.

Friday's anti-nuclear arms demonstration has touched off new and unfriendly trends of inquiry among the more perceptive segments of the nation. Inquiring minds are asking why the United States is invariably the object of ridicule and vituperation in every anti-nuclear arms rally. This sector is fully aware that the United States does not enjoy a monopoly of nuclear weapons and that indeed, it has been outdistanced by the Soviet Union in the production and installation of intercontinental ballistics missiles. Great Britain and France have nuclear capability as do the People's Republic of China, India and Pakistan. Yet their embassies here are never bothered by demonstrators.

That Filipino demonstrators invariably concentrate their attacks on the Americans can lead the inquiring mind to but one conclusion: that protesters, mostly sincere if naive, are manipulated by interests opposed to and locked in mortal combat with the United States. If an issue has to draw massive support from a people, a lot of money is spent on propaganda and on the actual staging of a demonstration or rally. It may not be far-fetched to presume that certain movements here are being supported by international communist-front organizations. Fortunately for this country the mass of the Filipino nation has been slow to swallow the bait.

CSO: 4220/311

LIKELIHOOD OF 1983 BATASANG ELECTION PROBED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text]

Filipinos simply love politics. Under the Marcos Constitution, specifically the amendments in the last plebiscite, the election of members for the regular national assembly is set for 1984. But judging from the talks going around, the people want it held earlier — in 1983.

—oOo—

MARCOS' PLAN

AND LIKE any other prediction, there is always a basis for it. The so-called knowledgeable people say that it's Pres. Marcos' plan. That, in fact, only some five people originally knew about the well-kept plan. That it is now being talked about, the impression was that the well-guarded secret leaked — or made to appear that it did. The fact is that the secret is no longer a secret.

—oOo—

SPECIFIC

THOSE familiar with the Constitutional provision on the holding of an election for the national assembly in 1984 cannot help but point to the specific provision on this. However they must

have missed another provision that would allow the President to abolish the Interim Batasang Pambansa, and to call for a special election. Thus, should Mr. Marcos call for an election in 1983, the implications are clear. The IBP will go. And so will all assemblymen — desirable or undesirable.

—oOo—

SURPRISE

ANNOUNCEMENT

BUT WHY in 1983? The President is said to be sick and tired with some assemblymen's actuations. Especially those engaged in get-rich schemes. So, Mr. President wants them out. Besides, the President is reportedly going to spring another surprise — for the opposition. The announcement will be so sudden — and the political preparations for the campaign so short — that the opposition will not even know what to do.

—oOo—

BE PREPARED

SO, THERE you are. The bright Mr. Marcos is up to some political tricks again.

This the opposition leaders should know. And they need not wait for the President's pronouncements. They should act now. And fast. For them to wait and wait could only mean another political debacle. And if, as usual, the opposition will lose again — they only have themselves to blame. As the boy scouts would say, "be prepared". And preparation is not done after the enemy has hurled the challenge, it should be undertaken before such challenge.

—oOo—

POLITICAL FIGURES

THUS, expect political figures — old and new — to begin emerging on the poli-

tical scene. Our politicians have smelled the election odor. All of a sudden, their eyes have brightened. Once more, they're rearing their political heads, so to speak. Ever ready now to be called — and chosen by the political priests of both the administration and the opposition. Will the elections really be held in 1983 and not in 1984? Some people are inclined to believe it will be in 1983. We can only hope the naughty Mr. Marcos is not playing a big joke on all of us. But joke or not, this is an information that the opposition should take seriously. For anything can happen, and happen unexpectedly.

CSO: 4220/309

FISCAL TARGETS UNDER 1983 BUDGET FEASIBLE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 p 12

[Text]

Budget Minister Manuel Alba said the government's fiscal targets under the 1983 general appropriations bill "are feasible and desirable."

He made the statement in a speech sponsoring and endorsing approval by the Batasang Pambansa of the 65-billion-peso national budget bill for 1983 at the start of the assembly's deliberation on second reading of the proposed measure.

Alba explained that the 1983 budgetary thrust was designed to implement the first year of the 1983-1987 development plan passed by the Batasan during its last session.

He said that the proposed budget recognizes the realities and constraints of current economic difficulties—

worldwide in dimension—and therefore must serve to fortify the measures that have already been taken primarily to sustain the pace and inertia of economic activities as private sector's efforts slackened.

In view of the severe constraints of resources relative to the program of government, Alba said the proposed budget implements measures aimed at fiscal discipline while not sacrificing both the priorities of the development plan and the gains of the past years.

According to Alba, the proposed money measure was formulated amidst pessimistic positions while at the same time considered the options that economic upturn might take place during next

year.

The budget minister likewise said that the general appropriations bill supports man's basic needs with direct budgetary outlays of P31.2 billion.

He explained that the government will continue to support its partnership with government corporations in undertaking long-term and high-risk development projects through subsidy and equity contributions of P9.1 billion and P300 million, respectively.

Alba said that in transportation, the Light Rail Transit Authority, Philippine National railways and Metro Manila Transit Corp. will be allocated under the proposed budget some P129.6 million, P121.5 million and P14.3 million, respectively. (PNA)

IMPROVED EMPLOYMENT SITUATION SEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Overseas employment, projected to hit the 300,000 mark this year, is playing a major role in helping cushion the impact of the apparent growing unemployment problem in the country today.

Deputy Labor Minister Vicente Leogardo, Jr. told the Bulletin yesterday that updated records of the Philippine Overseas Employment Authority (POEA) indicate positive employment opportunities in the country this year.

Leogardo said the demand of the overseas labor markets for Filipino workers continued to pick up in spite of stiff competition from other manpower exporting countries.

He said that during the first two quarters of this year, the placement of Filipino workers abroad continued to increase.

If the present deployment of Filipino workers abroad continues, Leogardo said, the total foreign employment figure will hit 300,000 by the end of the year, topping last year's figure of 266,243.

Since 1976 the Ministry of Labor said 734,519 workers had gone to work in at least 110 countries and in 4,800 ocean-going vessels all over the world.

Last year figures of the Labor Statistics Service (LSS) showed that out of the 266,243 workers deployed overseas about 90 percent are land-based while the rest are seamen.

LSS figures showed that the foreign exchange remittance from the workers amounted to \$815,300. These represent the 70 percent deductions from the workers' salaries required under the law to be remitted.

In another development Director Arturo Brion of the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies (ILMS) reported yesterday that Filipino workers still in Beirut are safe.

In his overseas telephone conversation with Artin Bahadourian in Cyprus, Brion said that he was informed that so far no Filipinos had been killed or hurt.

Bahadourian, according to Grion, did a good job of helping Filipino workers who escaped from Lebanon last month to seek refuge in Cyprus.

CSO: 4220/309

PHILIPPINES

FISHERIES PROJECT GETS WORLD BANK LOAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 28

[Text] The World Bank has approved a \$21.5 million loan to the Philippine Fish Development authority (PFDA) to finance a major portion of the \$35.7 million fisheries project in the Bicol region and western Visayas.

The government will contribute \$12.6 million. The remaining \$1.6 million will come from the private sector as equity investment.

This multi-million fisheries project which will be implemented by the PFDA is intended to help mainly small fishermen in the project area, Benito Bengzon, PFDA general manager said.

He said the loan, payable in 20 years with a grace period of five years carries an interest rate of 11.6 percent annually.

Specifically, he said, the project to be financed by the loan is designed to provide management expertise, guaranteed markets, landing and market facilities, transport equipment and credit to fishermen of Ticao Pass, Masbate and western Samar.

Bengzon explained that the project is divided into two major sub-projects; namely: area development and institutional support.

Under the area development project fishermen will be provided with production inputs and support facilities designed to increase fish supply, reduce marketing losses and raise the income of fishermen.

Other inputs to be made available to the fishermen include materials for boat construction, fishing boat engine maintenance supplies and other daily supplies.

The area development also entails the setting up of landing and berthing facilities, ice plant and cold storage, auction halls, fuel storages, processing plants, fishermen's stores and staff houses.

With respect to the institutional support, it would involve the assistance to be extended to the fishery agencies under the ministry of natural resources by upgrading the skills and capability of technical and other professional staff through the provision of training, equipment and facilities and technical help according to their needs.

Likewise assistance will be given in the form of transport and other logistical equipment, buildings, research fund and additional recurrent costs.

CSO: 4220/309

CANOY PROPOSAL PERPETUATES COLONIALISM

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 pp 5, 7

[Article by Sylvia C. Delgado]

[Text] When in heaven's name will we ever learn to knock the idea into our thick heads that what's good for the Americans is not necessarily good for the Filipinos. What's sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander!

Sad to say but if the recent Canoy brainstorm is any reliable guage, there is every reason to fear that we still are very far from the point of unshackling ourselves from the colonial notion that what's good for good old Uncle Sam should be just as great for poor old Juan dela Cruz.

That we need to hold on fast to our traditional role of bootlicker and lackey of Mother America seems to be the urgent but outrageous message Assemblyman Reuben Canoy wants to get across with his not-so-novel but outlandish proposal.

The opposition assemblyman from Northern Mindanao put the cat among the pigeons with his resolution advocating a referendum to decide the issue of, again--yes, again giving parity rights to Americans who might choose to do business in the Philippines.

What strikes us as most puzzling and intriguing is what suddenly caused the opposition solon to whip out from his pocket the very unpopular concoction of again granting parity rights to Americans which all but stirred a hornet's nest in Batasan circles.

Mr Canoy need not be told that his pet resolution if adopted will only serve to remind us of the stigma in our past and of that ignominious episode of US-Philippines relations in the years immediately after we gained our independence.

One recalls how that infamous piece of US legislation, the Bell Trade Act in 1946 was rammed down the country's throat by Washington's political elite. Lured and seduced by the American offer of \$400 million in war damage payment and of the transfer of \$100 million worth of war surplus goods, we readily allowed ourselves to be hoodwinked into inserting a provision in our Constitution granting to Americans parity right or the privilege to develop and exploit our country's natural resources.

For a measly sum, thanks to not a few Filipino leaders like Mr Canoy, we were maneuvered into surrendering in 1946 the very patrimony of our nation to the Americans. And through more than two decades we stood to suffer the lingering malignant effects of that mockery to our independence and sovereignty. It was only when we adopted a new Constitution that we saw the back of parity rights and at last succeeded in shedding of the lingering stigma.

And as if the outrage of the 1946 experience is not enough, like a bolt from the blue and without rhyme or reason comes now this Canoy brainstorm that proposes again to put the national patrimony on the block--for the Americans to grab or buy for a song!

Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono came down on Assemblyman Canoy like a ton of bricks. He pounced on the Canoy resolution as "an insult to the Filipino people." The deputy prime minister reminded the Mindanao solon that the Constitution has all but abolished parity rights and that the mere filing by Canoy of his resolution is a great disservice to the nation.

Indeed, borrowing the words of Mr Rono, "The Philippines belong to the Filipinos and it would be cruel to ask them whether they want to share this land with the Americans."

What drove Mr Canoy to go off the beaten track and play the villainous role of broker of the national patrimony we honestly cannot venture a guess. But if Mr Canoy represents the sort of opposition leaders we now have, most certainly the country will be much better off without Canoy's kind.

CSO: 4220/309

MOVES AFOOT TO INCREASE NIDO OIL TAKE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 26

[Text]

The Ministry of Energy is proceeding with plans to look at ways of enhancing oil recovery from the Nido oil reef complex.

Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco announced yesterday that a Canadian company, Oil Recovery Engineering Ltd. (OREL), will soon undertake the studies and recommend appropriate methods of extracting more oil from the country's first oilfield.

Production from Nido has gone down from a peak of 40,000 barrels per day in 1979

to only about 2,000 to 3,000 barrels per day. This comes from four production wells. A fifth well was shut in last year due to water intrusion problems.

Velasco said the cost of the study program, estimated at Canadian \$50,000 for the first phase, will be shouldered jointly by OREL and the Canadian International Development Agency, through the intercession of the local Canadian embassy.

The work program for the first phase includes review of seis-

mic data, fluid production history, relatively permeability measurements, and bottomhole pressure analysis, among others.

OREL will also make an evaluation of the economic viability of the proposed methods of enhancing oil recovery, and submit these for consideration of the bureau of energy development.

A second phase that will implement the recommendations will cost another Canadian \$300,000. According to a telex advice from Walter Mauch, OREL

general manager, both OREL and CIDA are currently discussing extended financial contributions to ensure continuity of the two phases of the project.

Mauch added that OREL representatives are ready for the kick-off meeting in Manila with officials of the bureau.

The Nido complex was developed at an estimated cost of \$50 million, and has produced since 1979 a total of 13.6 million barrels, adding substantially to domestic oil requirements.

NO ARAB, SOVIET AID FOR MISAUARI

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose de Veral]

[Text] Marawi City, Aug 14--Maj Gen Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general, confirmed yesterday reports that Arab countries have cut off aid to Muslim rebels in the south through Nur Misuari, self-exiled leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

Ramas said military intelligence confirmed a disclosure about the halt in aid made earlier by Lanao del Sur Gov. Mohamad Ali Dimaporo, newly appointed member of the Executive Committee.

The Army chief was present when Dimaporo was interviewed by newsmen in Iligan and in this city on the role played by Misuari and Hashim Salamat, another self-exiled MNLF leader in the Muslim secessionist movement.

Dimaporo said a Muslim religious leader close to Salamat just arrived from Saudi Arabia and reported that Misuari had made several trips to Moscow and China to seek financial and material assistance for the MNLF.

The religious leader whom Dimaporo said is close to ranking officials of the Islamic Conference was quoted as saying that Misuari's persistent requests for aid from the IC had been rejected as he was suspected of being a Marxist.

Peking, Dimaporo said, also rejected Misuari's request because China and Russia, although both communist, are at loggerheads.

China has also made commitments that it will not interfere in activities of Filipino communists.

Dimaporo also disclosed that the Arab countries which are IC members have included in the agenda for the forthcoming Islamic Conference the formal rejection of any form of assistance to Filipino Muslim rebels.

If ever any assistance has to be given it should be on a government-to-government basis and not through Misuari or Salamat, Dimaporo said.

Meanwhile, the Lanao governor appealed to Muslim students and others stranded in Manila's Muslim district in Quiapo to go back and cultivate their abandoned farmlands.

These Muslims, he said, were driven out of their farms by rebels who depended on them for food and other supplies at the height of the Mindanao conflict.

Dimaporo also appealed to the rebels to come down from the hills, go back and cultivate their lands and help in the development of their communities instead of fighting fellow Muslims.

CSO: 4220/311

AID SOUGHT FOR SAMAR, LEYTE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] Political leaders of the Samar and Leyte provinces asked the government yesterday to help their constituents, especially those living in depressed areas in the wake of reports of a rift between the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the Social Democrats (Socdem).

The leaders urged the Ministry of National Defense to protect the people in the affected areas and help them economically by giving them "soft loans" so they can start their own backyard projects.

They also called on military authorities to do civic action work and construct roads and bridges.

"We fear that our constituents might be caught in the crossfire because of the rift between the CPP and the Socdem," said the leaders who asked not to be identified.

The rift reportedly developed over the issue of support for the CPP and the underground Social Democrats.

The religious radicals reportedly split into two factions, one supporting the CPP, the other the Socdem. Members of the Socdem call themselves reformists while some leaders of the Communist movement seek to overthrow the government, intelligence reports reaching the Defense Ministry said.

The report said most of the religious radicals belong to the Socdem faction.

The rift between the two factions has become acrimonious, according to lay leaders in the Samar-Leyte area.

The reported defection of eight priests to the dissidents reportedly triggered the rift. The military is now checking the activities of the eight priests.

In his visit the other day to Samar and Leyte, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile directed military authorities in the area to check on the revelations of Northern Samar Bishop Angel Hobayan that the bishop had lost eight of the 27 priests in his archdiocese to the dissidents.

Meanwhile, a farmer in Abra was shot to death allegedly by the New People's Army under Fr. Conrado Balweg while the victim was plowing his field.

The victim was identified as Amante Bagas, a resident of San Ramon East in Manabo, Abra.

Balweg, a former parish priest of Sallapandan, Abra and director of the Father Arnaldo High School in the same place, joined the NPA in Kalinga-Apayao when government authorities started looking for him for recruiting cadres for the CPP in his school and parish.

CSO: 4220/311

SOCIALIST MARKETS EYED FOR GARMENT SALES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Aug 82 p 26

[Text]

The Philippine government is encouraging a shift in Philippine exports of garments and other textile fabrics to the much bigger markets of the socialist bloc of Eastern Europe in view of the limitations posed by member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Cesar P. Macuja, president of Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC), explained yesterday that the market thrust for the eastern bloc is being encouraged by the government since the traditional EEC market may limit the opportunities of local

garment exporters. (See related story on page 29.)

Macuja, speaking before the fourth general membership meeting of the Garment Business Association of the Philippines (GBAP), observed that of the total \$685 million export receipts recorded by garment producers last year, \$432 million came from quota countries with EEC accounting for 22.9 per cent.

The PITC officials said the country can tap non-quota countries where market potential is greater than the US and EEC markets.

Citing the members

of the socialist bloc, he said that only \$2.8 million or 0.4 per cent of total Philippine garment exports came from this market.

With a projected global garment market purchase of \$80 billion next year, Macuja said local exporters can exploit the non-quota market of socialist countries since they would account between 10 to 15 per cent share of the market.

Total Philippine garment exports to Soviet Russia, according to him, merely amounted to \$1.8 million representing 64 per cent of the total shipments to socialist countries.

At the same time, he said China's market offer good prospect since the country, because of its huge population, imported \$11.5 billion worth of garments in 1980 alone.

PITC, for its role, will help small garment exporters through some form of financial assistance. The assistance would be given on a case-to-case basis.

Macuja said that garment exporters can improve their negotiating ability in financing terms in order to improve the country's market in the socialist countries.

SEVEN EXPORT ITEMS GIVEN PRIORITY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] An integrated export development strategy has been drawn by combined government and private sector effort for seven priority products, namely, garments, furniture, gifts and housewares, footwear and leather goods, fresh and processed foods, electronics and construction services.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as the private business sector, joining hands in a common effort at the behest of Minister Roberto V. Ongpin finalized an eight-point export strategy, to wit:

1. Continuing product development.
2. Adaptation of gifts and housewares to prevailing markets.
3. "Product-focus" promotion in international trade fairs.
4. The shift of marketing efforts to non-quota countries and the manufacture of non-critical garment categories.
5. The standardization in measurement and consistency in quality of footwear and leather goods. These products will be manufactured in such a way that they will keep abreast with current fashions in high-priced international markets.
6. The development of the packaging industry and the improvement of quality standards for fresh and processed foods. Canned and frozen tuna will be the bulk of these exports and will be augmented with highly standardized cereal preparations and livestock products. Fruit production for export will also be encouraged.
7. Improved production of rattan and wood furniture and development of a mechanism for the availability of raw materials needed by the industry.
8. Manufacture of consumer electronics will be encouraged along with the semi-conductor devices.

Statistics compiled by the bureau of foreign trade (BFT) showed that exports of these products amounted to \$3.2 billion in 1981, 50 percent of which were generated by construction services.

PHILIPPINES

COPPER PRICE DROPS 14.5 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 p 25

[Text] Copper prices on the average plunged 71.40 cents per pound at the end of first quarter this year, or 14.5 percent lower than a ago level.

From an impressive annual average of 99.05 cents per pound in 1980, copper prices plunged to an average of 79.24 cents in 1981, tumbling further to an average of 68.57 cents in March this year.

Industry analysts have expressed concern that unless this current price deterioration is reversed the copper industry may suffer long-term structural damage causing it to lose its ability to respond to a turnaround in market conditions.

They attributed the uncontrolled slide in copper prices to the slackened industrial demand and the more favorable returns offered by dollar-denominated investments in recent years.

Faced with the uncertainty of a falling market, copper producers and refiners have voluntarily trimmed production levels, reduced inventories and deferred capital expenditures for expansion and maintenance in order to minimize losses.

Local copper production suffered a 13 percent decline in value even as it recorded a fractional 0.25 percent gain in output volume.

For the whole of 1981, copper production reached a total of 302,328 metric tons, amounting to ₱3.85 billion. Similarly dollar earnings from the export of copper concentrates declined by 20 percent last year from \$678.9 million in 1980 to \$543.9 million in 1981, contrasting its 80 percent increment from 1979 to 1980.

CSO: 4220/310

PHILIPPINES

SUGAR PRODUCTION TO INCREASE 3 PERCENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 p 25

[Text] On crop year basis, the country's sugar production for 1981-1982 is forecast to increase by around three percent over the last season's output of 2.31 million tons.

An Industry Digest released yesterday by Private Development Corp. of the Philippines (PDCP) said such increased production is held important in view of the increase in basic export tonnage granted to the Philippines in the international market from 1.75 million tons in 1981 to 1.89 million tons in 1982.

The digest said that such production indicates a considerably favorable outlook for the domestic sugar industry for this year.

The industry, it said, is assured of markets for its sugar exports through long-term contracts entered into by the government long before the price of sugar had dropped considerably.

Fifty percent of the country's total export of sugar until 1984 have already been committed to selected markets at an average price of 23 cents per pound. With world prices slumped at around 12 cents a pound, the local industry enjoys a substantial margin for half of its exports.

Premiums realized through this strategy in effect offsets possible losses from the sale of the other half of total exports to the free market.

Meanwhile, prospects in the international market remain weak as the huge surplus is not expected to be dissipated easily.

So far no signs have emerged of severe crop problems which could change drastically the outlook for the current crop year.

Supplies from the European Economic Community (EEC) are seen to continue flooding the free market since the EEC is not subject to constraints imposed by the International Sugar agreement (ISA).

The PDCP said although the EEC may possibly hold extra stocks of around 1.8 to 2.2 million tons this year, these would not be enough to influence a price rally. At best, stockpiling measures could only place a balance between supply and demand for sugar, it said.

Unless there is a perceptible improvement in global economic activity, however, and unless other importers decide to replenish their stocks, prices could dwindle further below the current three-month average of 12 cents per pound. The absence of the Soviet Union in the market likewise leaves world prices with no fresh trends.

In spite of the reduction in sugar export quotas to 85 percent of basic export tonnage last year, world sugar prices carried on their downward trek touching levels in which have not been reached since sugar's last price recovery in 1979.

Prices even fell below the 11 cents-mark and had it not been for stronger prices in January to February this year the first quarter average would have been lower than 12.43 cents per pound. This current average price is already 49.7 percent below the average for the same period last year.

Industry sources fear that the influence of the ISA's trigger price mechanism may have diminished already considering that last year's adjustments in export quotas failed to bring about a much needed rally in prices. (RMA)

CSO: 4220/310

EXPORT GROWTH SEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Aug 82 p 18

[Text]

Export earnings of the Philippines are projected to grow at an annual average rate of 17.5 per cent between 1983 and 1987.

This accelerated growth in exports is expected to come from the implementation of the industrial restructuring program as well as from new projects which are being set up to produce products for the export markets.

On the other hand, imports will grow at an average growth rate of 14.4 per cent per annum during the same period. The bulk of the total import bill will come from payments for raw materials, intermediate goods as well as capital goods and oil requirements for the major industrial and other in-

frastructure development projects.

Industrial output is forecast to grow from 5.6 per cent in 1983 to 8.6 per cent in 1987.

The mining and quarrying subsector is expected to expand by 6.8 per cent as a result of improved world prices, the expansion of new copper and gold mines and increases in non-traditional mineral output.

Increased activity in the basic industrial infrastructure and export-oriented are anticipated to propel annual manufacturing growth by 7.6 per cent during the five-year period.

The strengthening of the export incentives and promotion measures are expected likewise to maintain

the growth and encourage non-traditional manufactured exports with backward linkages.

Non-traditional manufactured exports are expected to increase at an average rate of 21.5 per cent from 1983 to 1987, with electrical and electronic equipment and components, garments, and furniture as pace setters.

Although the price of oil was assumed to increase during the period, the share of the oil import bill to total imports will be limited to 19.1 per cent by 1987 due to accelerated development of projects utilizing indigenous sources and adoption of energy conservation measures.

PHILIPPINES

BUS, JEEP SECURITY ORDERED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 17

[Text] President Marcos ordered yesterday the immediate formation of a corps of secret plainclothesmen to ride shotgun in all Metro Manila buses and jeepneys and protect passengers from holdups.

The President announced the organization of these "secret marshals" in his speech that highlighted the joint anniversary celebration of the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police at Camp Bagong Diwa.

Formation of the corps of plainclothesmen was ordered by the President as a countermove to the reported upsurge of holdups and robberies in passenger vehicles, particularly jeepneys in remote routes.

The corps, the President said, will be made up of 1,000 men to be drawn from trainees, the military and the presidential guard battalion. The President gave the order for the group to start today.

The corps will be attached to the Metropolitan command with Metrocom chief Major Gen Prospero Olivas directing the operations.

The President said the corps will be authorized to shoot and disable holduppers who refuse to drop their weapon when ordered.

The President said these plainclothesmen will be armed with machine pistols.

"Let us start right away," the President said, addressing PC chief Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos and other top PC officers. "You assign some of my presidential guards, put them in civilian clothes, give them the proper instructions. They know how and what to do."

"I want one thousand men immediately assigned and attached to the Metrocom," the President added.

"Let's finish the job," he added.

CSO: 4220/310

TWO PROJECTS CARRIED OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 p 24

[Text]

Both the \$327 million coal thermal plant in Isabela and the \$260 million submarine cable project would be pursued simultaneously by the government under the ten-year power expansion program (1981-1990) of the National Power Corporation (NPC).

A government spokesman disclosed this over the weekend after conferring with Energy Minister Gerónimo Z. Velasco who is also NPC chairman.

Bulletin got hold of the statement after the British firm Dames and Moore Company submitted its findings to NPC, confirming the feasibility and viability of putting up a 300-megawatt power plant in Isabela.

The findings will be submitted to the NPC board for a final consideration.

Earlier, the government contemplated dropping the Leyte-Naga submarine cable project should a study prove the viability of establishing a power plant in Isabela in shoring up the power supply requirements of the Luzon grid.

However, it was found out that there is still a need to transfer the power surplus from the Tongonan geothermal reserves to the Luzon grid in view of its large projected demand in connection with the government's industrialization thrust.

It was also observed by NPC officials that the Cagayan Valley region is the only area which is yet to be connected with the Luzon grid under the said power plan.

For this reason, the project will be given priority over the submarine cable in terms of construction timetable.

Both the submarine cable project and the Isabela coal thermal plant requires huge investment in terms of the transmission infrastructures needed by the two projects.

The second coal power plant in Isabela, originally scheduled at Calaca, Batangas by 1988, will tap the rich coal lignite reserves in the area which is initially placed at 40 million metric tons.

The cable project, meanwhile, will exploit the additional 440-megawatt capacity of Tongonan by 1986.

The 12th yen credit of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan is being tapped for the cable's foreign exchange cost funding.

PHILIPPINES

RULES FOR SOCIALIZED HOUSING OKAYED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 24

[Text] The First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos has approved the rules and standards for economic and socialized housing to enable low and average income earners to acquire housing units.

The standards were finalized by the Human Settlements Regulatory Commission after four months of study and consultation with leaders of the real estate industry, public agencies and utility firms.

Commissioner Ernesto C. Mendiola, HSRC chief executive officer, along with Commissioners Cesar O. Marquez, Raymundo R. Dizon, Jr., and Arturo C. Corona held nationwide public hearings on the rules.

The HSRC draft as approved by Mrs Marcos implements the policy of Batas Pambansa Blg. 220 to help developers lower construction costs thus lower the selling prices of houses and lots for the benefit of the low and average income earners.

The stringent requirements of existing laws were said to be a drawback to the government's shelter program for the people. The law authorized the Human Settlements Ministry to promulgate housing standards different from those imposed by the National Building Code, the Fire Code, the subdivision and condominium buyers' protective decree and the open spaces law.

Deputy Minister Jose Conrado Benitez had earlier assigned to the HSRC the responsibility of drafting the standards. Although housing standards and requirements are lowered to reduce costs the HSRC draft seeks to ensure environmental ecology, hygiene and cleanliness, physical and cultural development and public safety.

The law defines economic and socialized housing as units within the affordability of low and average income earners which is not more than 30 percent of the gross family income as set by the NEDA.

Among the minimum design or plan features of the HSRC standards for economic and socialized housing are:

Utilities/facilities--In underdeveloped areas, water supply must be at least 43 liters per capita a day or there may be communal wells; septic tanks will be the minimum sewage disposal system; and open canals will be allowed on each side of circulation network. In developed areas water supply must be at least 75 liters per capita or there may be a public water system or independent system; communal septic tanks may be allowed; catchment area for drainage discharges will be provided to prevent flooding. Sufficient land will be set for easement for power facilities while garbage disposal will be handled by local governments or individual lot owners.

Minimum lot sizes--72 square meters for detached units; 54 sq.m. for semi-conducted units and 36 sq.m. for cluster/row houses.

Streets--Major roads in 2.50 to 15-hectare subdivisions will have 8-meter width while in 15 to 30-hectare subdivisions the major roads will be 10 meters wide. Those in subdivisions of more than 30 hectares, the roads will be 12.50 meters wide.

Major roads in underdeveloped areas will be macadamized while those in developed areas will have asphalt. Minor roads in underdeveloped areas will be aggregates while those in developed areas will be macadamized.

Minimum area for community facilities--1 percent of gross area for 150 or less lots per hectare, 1.5 percent for 151 to 225 lots per hectare; and 2 percent for more than 2250 lots per hectare.

Minimum area for park and playground--3.5 percent of gross area for 150 or less lots per hectare; 7 percent for 151 or 225 lots per hectare; and 9 percent for more than 225 lots per hectare.

CSO: 4220/310

PHILIPPINES

CEBU OPPOSITIONISTS SKEPTICAL OF PLOT

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mike Ynclino]

[Text] Cebu oppositionists have criticized the recent warning issued by President Marcos concerning an alleged plot hatched by rebels and some leaders of the opposition.

Earlier Mr Marcos issued a stern warning that the military will take pre-emptive action against the alleged plotters. According to the plan, several persons linked with rebel and opposition elements in the country are going to stage a nationwide strike to be accompanied by terrorist bombings and killings.

The President made his revelation during the joint anniversary celebration of the PC and the INP held at Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan, Metro Manila. He said that the plot has been codenamed "Skylark" and would allegedly be staged soon.

Local opposition leaders led by Ribomapil Holganza of the PDP--Laban Party, and George Baladjay of the UNIDO reacted to the President's warning. Holganza called the warning issued by the President as a diversionary tactic to allegedly divert the attention of our people from what they call the eventual collapse of the country's economy. He said that the move would instill fear and panic among our people and thereby remove their attention to the worsening economic crisis we have here.

On the other hand, the UNIDO in Central Visayas thru its spokesman George Baladjay said that the President is apparently overacting. He said that probably he only wants to start another crackdown of militant oppositionists or he could have issued such warning to attract the attention of American officials. The President who is going to the United States on a state visit is expected to use the reported plot as another excuse to ask for more U.S. aid.

Former Congressman Tony Cuenco who is vice-chairman for PDP Visayas could not be reached for comment as of presstime last night.

CSO: 4220/309

EXPLOSIVES PLANNED FOR REBELS SEIZED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Aug 82 p 6

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Aug. 19 — A huge shipment of explosives believed owned by the Moro National Liberation Front was seized this morning aboard the *M/L Dulce Amor*, which had just arrived and was about to dock at the local pier. Elements of the third coast guard district under Capt. Dario Fajardo received a tip about the explosives shipment and searched the entire interisland launch.

He also arrested the skipper, a certain Alwan, and seven crew members, who were not readily identified. (The skipper's identity was taken from a radio message to the coast guard.) They are still detained at the coast guard headquarters.

FAJARDO said that 600 kilos of potassium chlorate and 20 kilos of almaciga — chemicals used in the pro-

The consignee was said to be a certain Ali Akbar, whom the coast guard believes is a fictitious person.

The launch had 20 passengers but no one would claim the shipment. They were released after questioning.

* * *

THE SEIZED chemicals kept intact inside the vessel and the launch were impounded at the navy pier in lower-Calarian, this city.

Last Monday, Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, Southcom commander, alerted the coast guard, navy and other military seaborne units to be on the lookout for terrorists' explosives and firearms which would be smuggled into Zamboanga and other major ports in Western Mindanao. — VP

CSO: 4220/315

TWO TOP MNLF LEADERS CAPTURED; KUMANDER JOSIE LEADS FIGHT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Aug 82 p 24

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has announced the capture of two ranking leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front by a Philippine Navy patrol in the vicinity of Sugbai island, Tawi-Tawi.

The PN report identified the rebel MNLF officers as Jhurie Salip Hamid and Jaber Asgari.

They were singled out from 132 passengers of Sabah-bound motor launch m/1 Jakara which PN patrol Frigate No. 6 intercepted off the waters of Subgai island, the ministry announcement said.

In another belated report, two robbery suspects were killed Tuesday night in an encounter with policemen in the premises of the Perpetual Cavite Institute in Indang, Cavite.

The Cavite Constabulary identified the two as Ramon Buhay and Angelito Novaro. The lawmen found in their bodies a bundle of keys, an iron bar, an electric fan, trophies, a flashlight, a .22 caliber home-made revolver and two handgrenades.

Tagum, Davao del Norte, Aug 11--Three New People's Army (NPA) men were killed and a paramilitary trooper was wounded in recent encounters in New Corella and Maco towns, this province. One of the dead rebels was identified as Jose Jumag, 19. Wounded were Rogelio Ramirez, a member of the local civilian home defense force (CHDF).

Col Milton S. Tiburcio, Constabulary provincial commander said a team of police and CHDF men led by Pfc Virgilio Lacia was on patrol in sitio New Carmen, barangay Del Monte, New Corella, at about 6 a.m. Saturday when they encountered an NPA group.

The dissidents were believed to be led by a woman named Leonora Tila-on, alias Kumander Josie.

In the 30-minute fight that ensued, Lacia reported that one NPA member was killed while several others were wounded but managed to escape.

Found at the scene of the fight were one shotgun, one .38-caliber revolver, two .32-caliber revolvers, one homemade pistol, documents, two bags of clothes, and a set of acupuncture needles.

Tiburcio said that the other clash occurred in barangay Barile, Maco, Friday afternoon. Two unidentified rebels were slain.

CSO: 4220/311

TWO PRIESTS CAPTURED WITH NPA SUSPECTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] Two parish priests and three New People's Army suspects were apprehended and investigated by military authorities for possessing subversive documents and publications during a rain Sunday at a school compound in barangay Ibong, Villaverde, Nueva Vizcaya.

Camp Aguinaldo said the two priests were Fr. Theodore Bandsma, parish priest of Villaverde, and Fr. Herman Sandiring, parish priest of Diffun, Quirino. Their companions were identified as Marissa Barzabal, Felimon Alunday and Cynthia Ting.

The raid was conducted by elements of Constabulary, police, NIS and regional security units (RSU) led by Lt Col Miguel Coronel, provincial commander of Nueva Vizcaya. The team had a search warrant issued on Aug 7 by Judge Cecilio Balagot of the court of first instance.

In another development, two NPA men were slain while two NPA commanders surrendered in Leyte del Sur.

Slain during an encounter Saturday with Constabulary soldiers at barangay Bantawon in Hinunangan town were Commander Lane and Commander Emily.

Taken from them were one homemade shotgun, one caliber .38 revolver, medicine and documents.

Also at Hinunangan, two NPA commanders identified as Paterno Casiano, alias Olly/Ribo, and Jenny Amac, alias Commander Reza, surrendered at the headquarters of the 357th PC company through negotiations conducted by Salvador Yniguez, Mayor Romeo Gomez, barangay captain Sevileno Labrador of Calagitan, and barangay captain Joel Serrano of Duyan, both of Hinunangan.

Meanwhile, the defense ministry reported a prevailing rift among religious radicals in the Samar-Leyte area with two contending factions, one supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines and the other the Social Democrats (Socdem).

CSO: 4220/310

MNLF PERPETRATES MASSACRE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

FOUR civilians and a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force were massacred by armed men identified with the Moro National Liberation Front in a midnight attack at barangay Sagalan, Dinaig, Maguindanao, last Saturday.

Fourteen others, mostly children, were seriously wounded in one of the bloodiest rampages by MNLF elements in the area.

The slain victims were not immediately identified.

The wounded were evacuated to the Cotabato City regional hospital several kilometers away.

Motive for the attack on one of the most peaceful areas in the province was not established.

REPORTS reaching the regional military command indicated that

residents in the barangay have lately stopped obeying the demands for money and food by MNLF bands operating in the area.

Troopers from Kecom 12 were sent to pursue the attackers believed to be led by one Solaiman Santos, alias Commander Mama.

OTHER INCIDENTS:

- A Sultan Kudarat resident identified as Pisok Obag was killed last Tuesday by MNLF men in Sitio Pancongalan, Barangay Estrella in President Quirino town;

- Rolando Enrique, a resident of Davao del Norte, was shot to death by suspected NPA members at barangay Nalinawon in Mawab town. The victim allegedly refused to cooperate with rebels operating in the area.

CSO: 4220/315

GENERAL VER'S TENURE REVIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text]

His appointment as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) a year ago has been met with popular approval. Nobody questioned the integrity or competence of the man to ably hold the post. The man deserves a break and if there is somebody who should be rewarded for dedication and loyalty to duty more than anybody else, so general consensus goes, it must be him.

But General Fabian C. Ver erstwhile Commanding General of the Presidential Security Command remains modest and unassuming despite the pomp of power associated with the office he has inherited. He is, after all, still a soldier at heart. Thus one's country and people and their welfare is at the very core of all the concern and interest which he has pursued with remarkable singlemindedness and assiduousness.

And being a soldier, he has once maintained, one must learn "to work without any claim for distinction, no expectancy of reward and no hope of ultimate recognition."

This self-effacing humility seems to underscore his Oriental affinity with the people he has chosen to serve and to spend the best years of his life (and a lifetime even) with. It also helps him to identify and feel with them that he may know their needs and their aspirations.

Today, 365 days later one can take even a cursory look at what the General has accomplished in office to realize that what have been said and written about him are real and here and not plain poppycock.

The development program thrust which the AFP has evolved under his aegis is attuned to the national leadership's own self-

reliance posture which, though anchored on a well-defined and sound foreign economic policy must remain people-oriented nonetheless. When the national livelihood program was launched, the AFP promptly responded to the call for involvement and formed a counterpart. Ver, again showed that one must lead by example. He gave up his official residence, at Camp Aguinaldo and converted it into a nerve-center of the project. It is now the AFPKKK Secretariat which manages over a thousand KKK projects for the AFP that benefit about 55,000 soldiers and their families all over the country.

Human settlement has likewise been given a considerable boost with the construction of 497 housing units during the past eight months which were bought by military personnel on an easy instalment

plan. A total of 14,000 new houses will be built during the next five years.

If his men treat him with respect bordering in awe perhaps it is because the AFP chief of staff knows how to temper discipline with compassion. He has been known to dispense justice quickly to those who have been found guilty of misconduct and abuses but he can also be just as magnanimous in giving his commendations for outstanding achievement especially to the

soldiers in the field whom he considers to be crucial in the success of the AFP mission to bring peace and order and economic stability to the people particularly those in

the countryside. For instance, just a few months after he assumed office he has dismissed 200 military men, including nine officers, for arrogance and abuse of authority while 518 officers and enlisted personnel have been given promotions. To speed up action on promotion he has formed a 200-man selection board, knowing fully well that promotion in rank is an important motivation for the soldier to excel.

His grasp of contemporary sensibility is encompassing hence he believes that "the military solution is not always the best solution to our problem." In the socio-economic rehabilitation program

being conducted in Southern Philippines, therefore the AFP continues to forge closer relations with the civilian populace and returnees to the folds of the law are not met with outright condemnation but with understanding and compassion. This policy of reconciliation has been well-received as proof of the government's sincere efforts at reaching out to the people of Southern Philippines. To date about 35,000 returnees have surrendered to the law since the campaign started in 1973.

Ver need not do anything to prove his mettle. He has risen to an exalted position and he can bask smugly in its glory.

CSO: 4220/311

BRIEFS

NEGLECT DRIVES POOR TO NPA--Camp Evangelista, Cagayan de Oro City--An army officer has appealed to national and local officials to pay more attention to the depressed municipality of Concepcion, Misamis Occidental, in order to stop the New People's Army from gaining the sympathy of its people. In his report to Col. Madrino Munoz, commanding officer of the Fourth Infantry Division, Maj. Lito Castellano, 40th Infantry Battalion commander, said that about 90 percent of the town's 10,000 population belong to the Subano tribe, most of whom are illiterates. He said that the residents subsist mainly from small-scale farming and illegal logging activities since the town is wanting in good roads and bridges and that other sources of income still have to be introduced. Major Castellano also said that elements of the Communist New People's Army have started recruiting members from the town by capitalizing on the poor economic conditions obtaining in the locality. To fight this threat however, Major Castellano added that his troops have been conducting civic action projects in the area and have so far given medical treatment to at least 700 residents. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 27]

SOUTH LEYTE SETTLEMENT PROJECT--The Imelda Settlement Project covering 13 barangays with total land area of 16,415 hectares in the remote town of Hinunangan, Southern Leyte, was launched last weekend by Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado F. Estrella and Madame Hildegunde Feilner, ambassador to the Philippines of the Federal Republic of Germany. The launching ceremony set into motion a development scheme designed to transform the predominantly forested area into a productive community in the next few years. Land development, construction of roads, irrigation systems and the establishment of other infrastructure components are among the priority targets to make the area a modern community for some 6,559 inhabitants. The settlement project was proclaimed by President Marcos on Sept. 11, 1975. Lack of funds and the presence of dissidents in the area hampered its development. Estrella predicted a speedy and methodical development of the area under the joint auspices of the Philippine government and the Federal Republic of Germany on the basis of a loan agreement signed in Manila on May 12 providing for a financing assistance of 24.2 million Deutschmarks from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) of West Germany and a Philippine counterpart of ₱116.2 million. According to Estrella, the speedy development of the project could be an effective deterrent against rebel activities in the area. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 36]

UNPROFESSIONAL NEWSPAPERS DEPLORED--It is unfortunate that a few provincial newspapers have publishers who are motivated only by profit. As a result these newspapers become prey to equally ill-motivated quarters who are out to discredit or destroy the government like the dissidents. What is alarming is the fact that these few bad newspapers are destroying the good image of well-meaning and crusading community periodicals. Some "blacklisted" provincial newspapers are unknowingly being used by administration critics. Other publications follow the strict and narrow path of sound journalism only to be accused by military people of anti-government acts when they are denounced in the press for their wrongdoings. Precisely, it is one of the main thrusts now of the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Philippines (FPPCP) and the National Press club (NPC) to rid the media profession of its "bad eggs." [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Aug 82 p 7]

THREAT TO COCO INDUSTRY--The government will intensify its coco-chemical research programs in view of a new threat to the industry by a competitor and the slump in world market prices of coconut oil, according to Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Virata revealed that a neighboring country has developed a new technology to extract oil from palm similar to coconut oil and the product is expected to hit the market in three years. He told coconut planters and barangay captains in Quezon province that palm growers in Malaysia would soon market kernel palm oil which could aggravate the woes of the coconut industry. Industry sources said that Malaysian palm grows and matures faster than the coconut tree. "This is one reason the government is intensifying research to find other uses for coconut oil to cushion the impact from its new competitor," Virata said. He said that a coco-chemical plant is now in full operation in Cagayan de Oro city and another one will be constructed in Batangas province. Virata recalled that during the war some industries were kept running by coconut oil due to the shortage of petroleum. At the same time Virata said road-building and the construction of a fishport will be among the government's top priority concerns for the province. He said that funds for road construction have already been earmarked for some areas and that the construction of a fishport will be resumed as soon as prices for construction materials go down. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 pp 1, 10]

WORLD BANK BORROWINGS--The World Bank has approved 12.2 million dollars in Philippine borrowings for the month of July, Central Bank officials said. Of the amount, 1.337 million dollars have been disbursed through financial intermediaries. CB officials said the 12.2 million dollars were part of a 30-million dollar line the Philippines has approved to finance new projects and those in the process of expansion. Biggest recipient of the 12.2 million dollars is Private Development Corp. of the Philippines (PDCP) which received \$11.1 million dollars. PDCP will use the amount to finance 20 projects already approved by the government. The other recipient of the WB loan is Philippine Investment Systems Organization (PISO) which obtained 1.17 million dollars to finance six projects. PDCP originally asked for 15.4 million dollars while PISO applied for 10.4 million dollars but the balance of the amount being applied for by the two financial intermediaries are still being studied by the WB. The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) has applied for 1.3 million dollars to finance two projects while Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co. asked for 2.9 million dollars for one project. The applications of the two financial institutions, however, are still under review by WB officials. (PNA). [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Aug 82 p 24]

COCONUT PRODUCTION DROPS--Philippine coconut production this year is projected at 2.2 million metric tons in copra terms, 4.6 percent lower than the actual output last year. The United Coconut Association of the Philippines which made the projections said that while rainfall last year was within the ideal range to boost production this year, the number of typhoons that hit the country this year prevented the country from realizing a good coconut crop. Consequently copra supplies which had been abundant in the first half of the year are projected to tighten by the second half "due to the lagging effects of the typhoons." Copra exports are projected at 180,000 MT, up by 9.8 percent. However, coconut oil exports are projected to decline by 10.2 percent to 1,492,000 metric tons. Shipments of desiccated coconut are also forecast to fall by 5.8 percent to 128,000 MT. Local consumption is likewise predicted to shrink by about 0.7 percent to 400,000 MT. Overall exports for all coconut products are projected to drop by 5.4 percent in copra terms to 1,800,000 metric tons. UCAP said that the 11.5 percent hike in coconut production recorded in 1981 was due to the ideal rainfall range that occurred the previous year. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 82 p 16]

CHINA TRADE DISCUSSED--A Philippine goodwill delegation of government financial institutions to the People's Republic of China (PROC) recently discussed with Chinese officials on ways to attain the \$2 billion trade protocol signed in 1979. The Philippine delegation, headed by Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya called on top-ranking Chinese officials, notably Vice Premier Yao Yi Lim, who is in charge of PROC's economic affairs. The delegation also had lengthy discussions with officials of the People's Bank of China headed by President Lu Peijian and with Finance Minister Wang Bingquian and Madame Chen Muhua, minister of foreign economic relations and trade and concurrently state councilor. The Philippine delegation discussed with PROC officials ways and means of improving financial and banking relations to assist in balancing trade between both countries which has largely been in favor of PROC owing to sizeable Philippine imports of oil from that country. Under the trade protocol signed in 1979 total trade between both countries from 1979 to 1985 should reach approximately \$2 billion. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Aug 82 p 10]

SWISS-FILIPINO FABRIC TIEUP OKAYED--The first Filipino-Swiss manufacturing company at the Bataan export processing zone (BEPZ) registered recently with the Export Processing Zone authority (EPZA) to manufacture knitted stretch cord, knitted stretch velvet fabrics and garments. Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and EPZA Administrator Gerardo S. Espina signed the registration agreement with Jose B. Loberiza, president of Onytex, Inc. Onytex will occupy 18,434 square meters floor area at the old Herditex building. The Herditex machinery will be replaced by P24 million worth of equipment to be supplied from Switzerland and Germany. Foreign expatriates from Mercosa AG Strickwerenfabrik of Switzerland will handle actual management and supervision of the entire production and at the same time train local technicians and eventually transfer the technology to the Filipinos. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Aug 82 p 10]

SECOND PREFERENCE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE PLAN

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by D.B.S. Jeyaraj]

[Text]

Constitutional pundits and legal experts of the Opposition ranks are now engaged in exploring the possibilities of mooted a common Presidential candidate as far as the second preference of the voters' choice is concerned, Opposition sources told 'The Island' yesterday.

The idea is for each political party to canvass on the basis that their supporters should all indicate one candidate as their second preference after voting their party candidate as first preference.

The rationale behind this move is based on the assumption that the UNP will not be able to poll more than 50 per cent of the votes cast, thereby, bringing in the second preferences of parties polling a lower number of votes into significance.

According to the Presidential Elections (Special Provisions) Act No.2 of 1981, every voter is entitled to only one vote but has the choice of indicating his preference as second, third, etc. on the ballot paper.

Section 8 of the Act says: 'Each member shall have only one vote. No vote shall be given by proxy. A member in giving his vote

(a) shall place on his ballot paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes; and

(b) may, in addition, place on his ballot paper, the figure 2 or the figures 2,3,4 and so on in the

squares opposite the names of the candidates in his order of preference.

A ballot paper, however, shall be invalid if the figure 1 is not marked or if the figure 1 is marked opposite the name of more than one candidate or is unmarked or void for uncertainty, according to Section 9.

Opposition circles told 'The Island' that the UNP which got 51 per cent of the votes polled in 1977 was riding on the crest of a wave then, but was incapable of repeating it this time.

When 50 per cent is not polled at the first count, the second preference of the voter would assume importance, these sources said.

Section 11 of the Act states: 'Where any candidate has received more than one-half of the valid votes cast, the returning officer shall forthwith declare such candidate elected to the office of President'.

The next section is as follows: 'Section 12(1) - Where no candidate has received more than one-half of the valid votes cast, the returning officer shall eliminate from the contest the candidate who has received the lowest number of votes and the second preference of each member whose vote had been for the candidate eliminated from the contest shall be counted as a vote for the candidate for whom such preference is recorded and

shall be added to the votes already counted in his favour.

The view of certain sections of the Opposition seems to be to fix a common 'second preference' as the chances of success are more likely.

An Opposition lawyer told 'The Island' that even if the UNP gets the single largest amount of votes at the first count, there was a strong chance that another party which polled a lower number could win if the second preference of the other parties were for it.

'If the Opposition parties were clever in their voting they could evolve a voting pattern which could in effect be a 'Coalition vote' he said.

Opposition sources, however, stressed that the first choice would be certainly a common presidential candidate. Only if they fail to reach an accord on this issue, the 'second preference' scheme would be mooted.

Opposition circles also told 'The Island' that discussions and negotiations were going on at a hectic pace to select a common candidate although several parties have announced their candidates.

They also said that even if a consensus on a solitary presidential candidate could not be reached, a 'common second preference' was more realistic.

EDITORIAL CRITICAL OF UNITED FRONT CANDIDATE

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Waiting for Godot?"]

[Text]

And in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Eighty Two a great fever gripped this land. The politicians and the theoreticians, the pundits and the brahmins all set out in search of the Holy Grail. They called it the Common Opposition Candidate to Face the Presidential Election.

Where will the search for the Holy Grail lead the country's divided and splintered anti-UNP forces? The paradox of the situation is that even while all anti-UNP parties profess to believe in the need to put forward a common candidate each of their leaders have also offered themselves as the Messiah. First it was Mr. Maithripala Senanayake. What a clever boy am I, piped Maithri as he put in his thumb and pulled out a plum and party Secretary Sooriarachchi dutifully rushed the press release to the newspaper offices. If Maithri can do it why can't I, argued Dr. Colvin R. de Silva lumbering into the ring (after all hadn't he boxed with President Jayewardene in his school days?) and a dutiful Mr. Bernard Soysa emerging from the solemn Central Committee huddle of the LSSP announced that Comrade Colvin too was in the running.

Now it was the SLFP's turn. They chose Mr. Kobbekaduwa, provoking the ire of another ex-Minister but the SLFP too has in the now mandatory gesture to anti-UNP brotherhood announced that they too would like a common candidate. Only the Sri Lanka Communist Party is out of the common scramble but not to be out done by his elders and betters Mr. Vasudeva Nanayakkara has also made some noises about coming forward in the absence of a common candidate.

The divisions and squabbles among the country's Left have often drawn snide jibes from the Right and one wonders if this will repeat itself in the case of a common Presidential candidate too. If the Left is genuinely concerned about a common candidate why has each party

foisted its own Messiah on the people. What is there in common between Messrs. Senanayake and Kobbekaduwa and Dr. Colvin R. de Silva? Will there be several common candidates before the race is over?

This business of a common candidate is not confined to the South to use that expression so beloved of Mr. Amirthalingam. The zealous champions of Eelam claim to be uncontaminated by the politics of the South but this common candidate fever has infected them too. First Mr. Amirthalingam turned up his nose at this sordid scramble in which the leaders of the South are engaged in but clever boy Kumar Ponnambalam wagged his finger at the TULF and called it several dirty names. But the TULF is not worried about Mr. Ponnambalam's name-calling and has decided to have no truck with these sordid southern squabbles. But nothing can daunt Mr. Ponnambalam Jr. He Will join the southern sprinters. The plot thickens.

So the search for a common candidate goes on with each Messiah secretly praying that he would be the one to be blessed with divine benevolence. Theories will be trotted out, deals will be struck, there will be heartburn and gnashing of teeth, more walk-outs possibly and sulky pouts. And all the time the people in whose name this whole charade is being enacted will be watching. But in the last analysis, it will be the people who will decide, not the pundits.

CSO: 4220/315

SEVEN OPPOSITION PARTIES TO MEET

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A Roundtable Conference of seven Opposition parties is to take place next month to select a joint candidate for the forthcoming Presidential elections.

The meeting, convened by the Communist Party is to be conducted under the terms and conditions drawn up by the SLFP(S).

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (Sirima Group) has already held separate discussions over this with the Communist Party and the Lanka Sama Samaja Party. The Communist Party has had discussions with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (Maithripala Group) and also with the LSSP.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party is expected to hold a meeting with the Nava Lanka Sama Samaja Party and with the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna on Monday.

The conditions formulated by the SLFP(S) under which a joint

President will act, if elected, is said to have been agreed upon by all the parties.

It is said that the Roundtable Conference would be held at a

venue free of any party affiliations.

A spokesman for one of the parties in this discussion told 'The Island' that the meeting is scheduled for September 18., and that there is a likelihood of further conditions being discussed under which a joint President would have to act.

The conditions proposed by the SLFP(S) are as follows:-

- (1) The immediate restoration of Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike's civic rights.
- (2) The immediate dissolution of the present Parliament.
- (3) The formation of a National Government constituting all parties that collaborated in the programme.
- (4) To hold a General Election under the Election Laws that prevailed in 1977.
- (5) To formulate a new Constitution immediately after winning the General Elections.

Meanwhile, certain political parties are to propose to the Roundtable Conference the introduction of a completely new Constitution and not to work under the 1972 Constitution.

CSO: 4220/316

SHOCKING REVELATIONS IN NUTRITION SURVEY

Colombo SUN in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Kenneth Amarasekera]

[Text]

Thirty four of every hundred pre-school children ages ranging from six month to five years, are undernourished while a further seven per cent. suffer from acute malnutrition.

These are the results of a government survey carried out recently on child nutrition.

Government sources told 'SUN' that this survey showed a large number of pre-school children were suffering from protein energy malnutrition. It also showed that there was an urgent need to develop medium and long term agricultural and food strategies for the supply of low cost food staples.

A district-wise study has shown the following percentages.

Kurunegala 15.5 per cent. (chronic) and 9.3 per cent. (acute). Matale 22.1 per cent. (chronic) and 8.3 per cent. (acute). Puttalam 15.0 per cent.

(chronic, and 10.2 per cent (acute). Vavuniya 22.1 per cent. (chronic) and 4.6 per cent. (acute). Nuwara Eliya 34.6 per cent. (chronic) and 5.6 per cent. (acute). Moneragala 17.9 per cent. (chronic) and 8.7 per cent. (acute). Hambantota 23.8 per cent. (chronic) 0.3 per cent. (acute). Matara 23.0 per cent. (chronic) and .5 per cent (acute).

These sources said that in view of this alarming trend the government was thinking of fortifying foods with wheat and flour with soya, salt with iodine and also fortifying low cost staples with minerals, iron and vitamin A.

Government will undertake the production of low cost weaning infant foods from indigenous raw materials.

President Jayewardene 'SUN' learns will personally look into this programme.

CSO: 4220/316

EDITORIAL ON MALNUTRITION

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 12 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Tragedy of Malnutrition"]

[Text]

A morning newspaper yesterday published the results of a government survey on nutrition among pre-school children and described the revelations as shocking. The survey had revealed that 34 out of every 100 pre-school children whose ages ranged from six months to five years were undernourished while a further seven per cent suffered from acute malnutrition.

Reporting these statistics the newspaper also added the comments of a government spokesman who had said that this showed the urgent need to develop "medium and long-term agricultural and food strategies for the supply of low cost food staples". The tragedy of rural poverty in Sri Lanka is that the reality of impoverishment is shrouded in such pseudo-academic jargon. To talk of "medium and long-term strategies," "low cost food staples" etc., is merely to obscure the reality of what is and what has to be done. This is also the tragedy of urban-based planning and policy formulation in the country.

The situation is all the more tragic because malnutrition has made such drastic inroads in the countryside in spite of the presence and the frantic posturings of esoteric official bodies in the field of food and nutrition. Periodically we are treated to a parade of statistics and pieties about the progress achieved by these bodies and the miracles performed by them.

Every morning cheery jingles are put over the airwaves about the Brave New World which the nutritional wizards are about to usher in. High-powered official delegations suddenly take off into outer space to take part in international huddles on nutrition and other such exotic topics in the salubrious capitals of the world. But in the midst of all this malnutrition mocks us and poverty haunts the countryside.

What all this points to is a failure of planning. Planning

and plan implementation in Sri Lanka have always been Colombo-based. It has been carried out by officials who have no intimate knowledge of the realities of rural living. These grandiose plans hatched in ivory towers rarely reach the villages. A Colombo-based press dutifully pipes the praises of the planning whizz kids after conducted tours of a selected village or two where some project is being carried out. But in the last analysis none of these plans succeed because they have been conceived and are carried out from Colombo by those who are out of touch with the larger realities of the country.

The newspaper also reported that jolted into action by the shocking truth of child malnutrition, Government was considering fortifying foods and the production of low cost weaning infant foods from indigenous raw materials. It is

saddening that this realisation should have dawned on the authorities only now. For centuries Sri Lanka's villagers remained healthy by eating the vegetables, fruits and green leaves available in such abundance in the village garden. The material for fortifying the average man's diet is available everywhere. It is a sad commentary on the pathetic failure of urban planning that officialdom has been unable to channel all these food categories, integrate them into a balanced diet and supply them to school children.

Government therefore should take immediate action to exorcise this ghost of malnutrition which is beginning to haunt the country's younger generation.

Sri Lanka has had one of the most advanced welfare systems in the world and subsidies coupled with free health and education combined to produce a situation where the quality of life of the people was very high. But now with the food subsidy removed from vast sections of the people there is the danger of malnutrition rearing its head. Already there are reports that the Government is considering moves to expand the food stamps scheme. This has to be done urgently if that is the only way in which a threat of malnutrition can be arrested.

But what is most urgently necessary is for the planners and the nutritionists to go to the people, study their needs and formulate their plans. The food is there in the villages in abundance and if the people are reluctant to adhere to the traditional diet but hanker after new-fangled foods, that only demonstrates that they have been infected with the false values of the city. To bring both town and country back to the simple but nutritious traditional diet is the challenge which awaits the planner.

But for that he must come down from his ivory tower!

WORLD BANK ADVISES FOOD, OIL IMPORT CUTBACK

Colombo SUN in English 7 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

An overly ambitious public investment programme, inadequate budgetary control and the massive increase in the trade deficit, due in large part to a relatively poor export performance would jeopardise the Government's plans for a healthy mixed economy in the future, warns a World Bank report.

This report, which was presented at a meeting of the Aid Sri Lanka Consortium held in Tokyo last month suggested that the ultimate success of Sri Lanka's bold programme of economic liberalisation and development depends upon prompt and significant measures taken to improve the structure of the balance of payments.

According to the report, the trade gap in Sri Lanka presently stands at 19 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It added that this unsustainably large gap which is due to the deterioration in trade cannot be rectified and Sri Lanka like all other countries must adjust to them.

Sri Lanka must reduce imports and increase export growth the report stressed, for apparently it revealed that the pre-

sent adjustment had been insufficient.

The World Bank report pointed out that Sri Lanka's strategy of maintaining the large trade gap by commercial borrowings should be reduced. "Essential elements of such a strategy are the pursuit of an appropriate exchange rate policy, and reduction of the unfinanced budgetary deficits," it added.

The need for a concerted effort at energy conservation was highlighted in the report, for by 1985, net petroleum imports could account for half of all non-petroleum exports, it said.

The top development priority should be to increase exports through a comprehensive and systematic programme while policies should be adopted to reduce subsidiary food imports the report suggested.

In its conclusion the report stressed the need for the Government to promptly adopt the suggested measures if the development programme has to proceed smoothly, for given the necessary commitment, the country could avoid the serious balance of payment difficulties predicted in the mid-to-late 1980's.

ALERT IN NORTH

Colombo SUN in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Ranil Weerasinghe]

[Text] Security forces in the north have once again been placed on a red alert for a possible terrorist strike.

The order for a state of military preparedness followed a threat on police or security forces similar in nature to the one at Nelliaddy where four Police officers were killed.

Defence analysts claim that this could well be a prelude to the launching of a major terrorist offensive to cause confusion in the north prior to any election which could be held in the near future.

Such a move they felt would also be made to mark the release on conditional bail of the two terrorist leaders arrested in Madras after they were involved in a shoot out.

The fact that the members of the two groups were briefed by interested parties in Madras to refrain from engaging in violence has been interpreted to mean that the publicised unity between the two leaders was a canard.

In view of this, the possibility that the continuation of the feud between the members of the two groups in Sri Lanka has not been ruled out.

Several members of the Prabhakaran and Uma Maheswaran groups who had gone into hiding following the arrests of the leaders are now believed to be regrouped and in consultation with their respective leaders with regard to their future plans.

Analysts claim that the terrorist organisations which had suffered a series of bodyblows would be compelled to launch operations to both raise cash and to rekindle the enthusiasm of the members who could easily be disillusioned.

CSO: 4220/316

PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE TO PREVENT FUTURE VIOLENCE

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Peter Balasuriya]

[Text]

Vigilance and Peace Committees are to be formed throughout the country on a directive by President J.R.Jayewardene, to prevent the outbreak of any form of violence during the politically-sensitive months ahead.

According to authoritative Government sources the President has asked Police Chief Rudra Rajasingham to evolve a strategy for appointing Peace and Vigilance Committees in each Police area with the assistance of State agencies, including the Police, District Minsiter, Government Agent and eminent religious and community leaders.

These Committees which will be free of political influence would meet regularly, discuss problems faced in their communities and seek solutions in order to prevent tension and strained relations which could erupt into violence.

Following the President's directive, Mr.Rajasingham has already drawn up a blue-print for a contingency plan in which the DIGs of Ranges and SPs in charge of each Police division will play a major role in seeking solutions to local problems so that violence of any nature is nipped in the bud.

SPs and ASPs have already been directed to implement this programme by initially meeting local political groups and organisers in their respective divisions and warn them against inciting violence.

Mr.R.Sundaralingam DIG (Ranges and Crime) the Co-ordinator of this anti-violence campaign told 'The Island' that the primary concern was the maintenance of law and order in the periods just before and after elections as experience had shown them these were the times when violence usually broke out. For this purpose, Police will contact responsible leaders in each Police area to enlist their co-operation in maintaining the peace.

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SRI LANKA

CUBAN ADVISORS TO SRI LANKA FOR CITRUS PLAN

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

A team of experts from Cuba will arrive here shortly to advise the Government on the cultivation of citrus

Plantation Industries Minister, Major Montague Jayewickreme who visited Cuba recently, had asked their Government to send a team of experts to Sri Lanka as the Hunting Corporation Report (Canadian project) had recommended cer-

tain areas in Sri Lanka as having suitable soil for citrus cultivation.

One of the areas recommended was Kondachchi in the Mannar district, where large extents are now under cashew.

According to Ministry sources, the Minister is confident that a thousand acres could be planted with citrus in this area without any difficulty as labour is available.

The Minister has told Ministry officials that the Cuban Government readily agreed to his request.

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COLUMNIST LOOKS AT COLVIN

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Island Politics column by Arjuna]

[Text]

The 1978 Constitution has often been described as Gaullist and in this context the mounting political activity surrounding the moves to put forward a common Opposition candidate for the Presidency makes one wonder whether it will produce Sri Lanka's Mitterand. President Jayewardene as this column noted last week as well is banking on the disarray in the Opposition to consolidate his chances of another Presidential term but there are signs now that the Opposition has at last grasped this reality. The 1978 Constitution virtually rules out the possibility of a single Opposition candidate emerging through the maze of the present multi-party system but it appears now as if the sheer pressure of political events will force the country's Opposition of political parties towards this possibility. The coming months will be pregnant with meaning in this sense and it might well be that the people will wrest the initiative from the politicians for a Mitterand-like solution to the current impasse.

It took thirty years for France to produce a Mitterand playing the game within the ambit of the De Gaullian Constitution. Will the

UNP Constitution of 1978 designed to break the monopoly of any single party on the electoral process produce a Mitterand after four years? This is the central question of Sri Lankan politics today.

The Latest entrant into the Presidential Stakes is the SLFP (S)'s Hector Kobbekaduwa. In fact the scene becomes more and more bizarre. The Opposition in its own interests obviously perceives the need to put forward a common candidate but it appears as if at least for the time being its principal leaders are unable to transcend their own respective ambitions and move towards a common goal. Already Mr. Maithripala Senanayake and Dr. Colvin R. de Silva have announced their candidatures and last week Mr. Kobbekaduwa joined the contest. In this context a lead story in last Friday's "Aththa" struck a strange note. The paper said that seven political parties were in favour of a common candidate. But what was strange was that most of these parties had already announced their own candidates. It looks very much as if each party is trying to press for the acceptance of their candidate by the entire Opposition.

It was Sir Ivor Jennings who once said that Dr. N. M. Perera would make an ideal Prime Minister for any Commonwealth country and now it would appear as if Dr. Colvin R. de Silva is determined to cast himself as the Mitterand for whom Sri Lanka has been waiting. Dr. De Silva is a politician mellowed by 50 years in public life, a leading intellectual, a Minister who has proved himself with his handling of the State plantations in the 1970-75 period. But if he is to be an effective challenger to President Jayewardene he will have to mobilise the support of the SLFP, the Maha Sangha and nationalist groups apart from the radical forces around him and the LSSP.

The possibility of Dr. de Silva emerging as the common Opposition candidate has not been lost on one faction of the SLFP (S) at least. Last week's decision of the party to nominate Mr. Kobbekaduwa is interpreted by observers as a move by the Kobbekaduwa-Kumaranatunge group to wrest the initiative. It was yet another move in the Hector-Actor group's war against the mother-son combination in the party. But in its effort to push Mr.

Kobbekaduwa forward the group seems to have alienated Mr. Illangaratne who was a temporary ally in the struggle against Anura. The former Trade Minister had been turning away from his hitherto violent opposition to Mr. Anura Bandaranaike in recent months but his walk-out from the SLFP (S) Politbureau, meeting which picked Mr. Kobbekaduwa as the party candidate for the Presidency was the first signal of his open break with the Hector-Actor group and his discontent at the way things were going. In the months to come Mr. Illangaratne can well become an uncertain factor in SLFP politics.

Those who know SLFP politics say that the selection of Mr. Kobbekaduwa by the Politbureau will not be the end of the story. It is at best an anti-climax. It is understood that Mr. Anura Bandaranaike has firmly taken up the position that only a common Opposition candidate can pose any challenge to the incumbent President and sources close to him say that if the Opposition is unable to present a common candidate he might not even take an active part in the campaign.

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LANKA'S FOREIGN DEBT RISES

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

The year 1981 recorded an unprecedented outflow of capital and the foreign debt which stood at Rs.35 billion at the end of the year represented a 35 per cent increase over the previous year says the latest issue of the People's Bank Economic Review (June issue).

The Economic Review says that the outflow is principally due to substantial increases in interest payments abroad arising from domestic borrowings.

The journal in its review of the economy for 1981 states: 'The foreign debt outstanding at the end of 1981 stood at nearly Rs. 35 billion which represented an increase of 35 per cent over the level at the end of 1980. During the period 1971-81 the foreign debt had more than doubled.

The journal states that the interest payments abroad during 1981 (Rs. 2,116 million) were more than double (an increase of 119 per cent) those of 1980.

It adds: 'The growth rate of the economy as measured by the Gross National Product at constant prices recorded a substantial decline in 1981. The growth

rate was only 4.2 per cent compared with 5.6 per cent in 1980.

The GNP represents the total output of goods and services in an economy, having allowed for net factor income from abroad.

On the other hand Gross Domestic Product (GDP) represents the total output produced within the country before allowance is made for net factor income from abroad.

The rate of growth of GDP in 1981 was the same as in the previous year, viz: 5.8 per cent. But a portion of the GDP flowed out of the country in the form of interest on borrowed capital and profits and dividends remitted to foreign investors.

Similarly Sri Lanka also earned some interest income from abroad on investments of external assets.

In 1981 the outflow of factor incomes from Sri Lanka exceeded the inflows by as much as Rs.1675 million as against 432 million in 1980. This represents a well over three-fold increase. Never before has the outflow of factor incomes

recorded an increase of such magnitude.

The result was that for the first time the GNP fell below the GDP by a substantial amount thereby depressing the growth rate of the GNP by 1.4 per cent. points in 1981. Although the total production within the country (GDP) increased by 5.8 per cent (same rate as in 1980), because of the heavy outflow of payments of interest and profits abroad, national income available to the residents of the country (GNP) grew at the much lower rate of 4.2 per cent.

Approximately 8 per cent of the export earnings from goods and services were absorbed by interest payments abroad. The service payments (amortization and interest payments) absorbed as much as Rs.3,529 million or 13.4 per cent of the total export earnings from goods and services'.

Full text of the report in the People's Bank Economic Review will appear in tomorrow's Business page in 'The Island'.

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

SLFP (M) REACHES ACCORD WITH CP--The SLFP (M) and the CP (Moscow Wing) yesterday agreed in principle to the concept of a common opposition candidate in the forthcoming Presidential elections. The two parties also agreed that the course of action to be adopted in such an event should be decided upon in consultation with other opposition parties, the SLFP (M) said in a statement. The decision was taken at a conference of officials of the two parties convened to discuss a joint stand with regard to the concept of a common opposition candidate. SLFP (M) leader Maithripala Senanayake, General Secretary S.K.K. Sooriarachchi and C. Kumarasooriar represented the SLFP (M). K.P. Silva H.G.S. Ratnaweera and A.G. Jayasena represented CP (Moscow Wing).--
110 [Text] [Colombo SUN in English 13 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4220/316

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